

THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

The President Up-held—Standard Oil Wins Out—Harriman Blamed—Barton Elected Senator.

PRESIDENT UP-HELD:—The Supreme Court of the United States decided Monday that the President was within his legal rights in dismissing the negro troops accused of complicity in the Brownsville riot. The case aroused a great deal of comment, and was used by Senator Bradley and others to arraign the negroes of the doubtful states against Mr. Taft. This decision completely upholds the President's action.

STANDARD WINS OUT:—The last step in the case of the Standard Oil Company, which resulted in the famous \$29,000 fine last year, has been taken, and the Oil company wins. The judgment giving the fine, had been reversed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and the government asked the Supreme Court to review the case. Now the court has decided that it will not take it up. This puts the case back as it had never been tried, and a new trial will have to begin at once. Of course the chance of winning a second case is much smaller.

HARRIMAN BLAMED:—Francis J. Henry, who has been prosecuting the San Francisco grafters, in a speech at Philadelphia declared that E. H. Harriman, the great railroad magnate, whom Pres. Roosevelt called an "undesirable citizen," is really responsible for the corruption in the West. Harriman, he said, wanted to exploit the people and so used bribes to get unfair contracts and privileges.

BURTON SENATOR:—Congressman Theodore E. Burton will be elected to the U. S. Senate by the Ohio legislature, both Senator Foraker and Charles F. Taft withdrawing at the last moment. This was really due to a switch by "Boss" Cox of Cincinnati, who had promised his vote to Taft. It is not known why he went over to Burton, but that settled it. Burton will take his place as one of the leaders in the Senate, and will be a great strength to the President. He is one of the best men who has ever held that body for years, having as great intellectual power as Foraker, without his defects.

CHINESE REFORM HIT:—A sudden edict has removed from power the Viceroy who was governing in China—Yuan Shi Kai, who has been the leader in the reform there and was expected to do great things for his country. It is not known just who has come into power, but the civilized nations are greatly worried.

FEW IMMIGRANTS:—During the last year there have been really very few additions to our people from foreign countries. There were 724,122 aliens came in between Sept. 30, 1907, and Oct. 1, 1908, but 717,814 left in the same time, so that the increase in population was only 6,298. The better class of immigrants make enough money to go home and set up as rich men—only those too poor to get away stay long as a rule.

ATTACK PROSECUTOR:—An attempt was made Saturday to kill the Attorney General of Tennessee who is prosecuting the night rider cases. The cases are going on. The riders attempted to establish alibi.

CUBA BEGINNING:—The first step toward the re-establishment of independence in Cuba was taken New Year's Day, when Gen. Magoon formally presented to the foreign representatives the newly elected president of the Republic. The American troops will soon begin to leave the island, and in a few months the second experiment in liberty will be under way.

NEW YORK OVER-HUN:—There has been what the newspapers call an "epidemic" of crime in New York, lately, and there seems to be no sign that it will be stopped soon. Thieves, highway men, pickpockets, burglars and all kinds of criminals have infested the city—it is estimated that there are fifty thousand of them there. The police seem powerless, and some declare that they are in league with the criminals and share the spoils. It has been unsafe for any one to be out alone at night and homes are broken into and robbed at all hours of the day and night.

Lessons from Good Books.
A man is known by the company he keeps. To live continually with noble books, with "high erected thoughts seated in the mind of courtesy," teaches the soul good manners.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

WINTER TERM OPENS

Berea College Gets Good Start with Unusually Large Attendance—Still a Little Room.

Berea College opened Wednesday for the winter term, with a very large attendance in spite of the weather. All the dormitories were practically full by Tuesday night, and the registration was very heavy. At noon on Wednesday when about half the students had been assigned, there were 535 on the rolls. This is the largest number ever enrolled on the first day.

The class of students arriving seems to be even better than last year, as has been the rule for some time. Education is spreading rapidly in the mountains and the students are getting better and better all the time.

There is always room here, in spite of the crowds for really earnest students, and great efforts are always made to find comfortable and healthy quarters for them. Special arrangements are made in the class rooms for those who come late, and while it is much better to be here on time, still a few days delay should not make any one who has planned to come give it up.

The new students were entertained by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in the chapel on Tuesday night with a general social, band music and moving pictures.

A large number of prominent citizens whose children are entering school were in attendance at the opening of Chapel service Wednesday morning. Students who have been teaching during the fall are returning, and all the teachers are "on deck." So starts the great winter term. Come, come all, and come right away.

ITALIAN DISASTER

Details Show Horror Worse Than at First Reported—Dreadful Scenes in Stricken District.

The terrible disaster which occurred in southern Italy becomes more and more dreadful as additional information about it is received. The death list is now estimated, will run to nearly, if not quite 200,000, and in addition there are hundreds of thousands severely injured, and thousands in the stricken district now dying from starvation and pestilence. It has been found impossible to rescue more than a very few of the thousands imprisoned in the ruins, and they have been left to a miserable death, while all possible energy has not been enough to care for those that escaped with their lives.

The work of relief has been shared by every civilized nation. Help was on the way from the four quarters of the globe before it could be asked for, and it is still being rushed in large quantities. Warships have done the best work—and hundreds have been saved by the sailors of strange nations. The Italian King and Queen have spent the time at the front, suffering privation and working with out rest and have won further admiration from the people who already loved them. Supplies and doctors have been sent in as rapidly as they could be handled, and as many of the survivors as possible have been taken to other places to be cared for. Still every thing has not been enough, and thousands are now starving to death.

The condition of the fallen cities is terrible and every little while come fresh earthquakes to make things worse. The stench from the thousands of bodies make it almost impossible to live in the cities, and quicklime has been thrown over all that could be reached, to prevent pestilence. It will never be possible to find most of the bodies, and they will lie forever in the ruins of their homes. Vultures and buzzards are going hundreds of miles to the cities.

To add to the horrors, there were many caught alive, but helpless, and it has been impossible to rescue most of these. Their cries could be heard by the people moving about in the work of rescue, but they could not be reached without abandoning a dozen who were already free. By this time most of these unfortunates have stopped crying for aid—and gone beyond the reach of aid forever. \$27,000 worth of jewelry.

During the first few days of the disaster, souls thronged thru the cities, a ripping the valuables from the bodies.

A full account of the earlier stages of the catastrophe will be found on an inside page.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

There has just been sent out by the State Superintendent of Schools the first number of "The Library Bulletin" which it is intended to issue annually from now on. The object of the Bulletin is to help public school teachers to take the proper steps toward establishing libraries for the use of their schools, and to inspire them to efforts in that direction.

No more valuable movement could be begun by Mr. Crabbe, and nothing a teacher could do would have greater value for his pupils, than to give them real acquaintance with books. This is something which many so-called educated men never get—and yet it is the true value of an education. A man who loves books, who can get from them the wisdom stored up like honey in a comb, and transform their dry lines into life, past, present and to come,—such a man shares the great thoughts of all generations, he is fully alive to the life of the whole world; he can reach out across the miles and the ages and touch the great minds of all times, he is really educated, really cultured, and he has sunk the roots of his soul deep into the fertile soil of the world's winnowed wisdom. Such a man can rise above temporary discouragements, and can find solace for griefs—sympathy in triumph and aid in his battles. And any teacher who can really open to his pupils this wonderful world will do for them more than any man can ever do—except the preacher who first opens the doors of religion.

Every teacher should read thru carefully this bulletin of Mr. Crabbe's. It will help in many ways, and suggestions made in it will show him how he can start—no matter how humble he may be, or how poor his school. Parents and school trustees—all who are interested and are really trying to improve the educational chances in the neighborhood—should get and read the bulletin, and then study a little and go out and get to work. It is too late to do anything for this school year, but the time to begin getting ready for next summer's school is right now, and a good start now will mean good work then.

CANNON'S VINDICATION.

One of the hottest fights of the recent campaign centered about the re-election of Joseph G. Cannon to the House of Representatives, of which he has long been Speaker and the fact that he won with a majority of about 4,023, has made many people feel that he was completely vindicated. As a matter of fact, the case is quite different when it is looked into carefully. For while Taft carried Cannon's district by a larger majority than Roosevelt did, Cannon's majority fell off 3,409, and was actually 1,400 less than Taft's majority in the district. Similar results were shown in the Congressional races all over the country, and men who have been identified with the present policy of Congress, fighting the President and obstructing the reforms which he advocates, have had their majorities cut down far more than the normal Republican reduction of last year, while some of them have been defeated, even in districts which Taft carried.

This can mean only one thing—that the people are with Roosevelt and Taft rather than with Congress, and that a persistent refusal by Congress to see the handwriting on the wall will result in sudden punishment for some of the obstructionists. The American people has a feeling for Republicans, and does not like to put them out of office, but it is clear that if the politicians continue to defy the mandate given by the people to Roosevelt and Taft there will be trouble for them. Fortunately the present Congress will end in eight weeks, and we will get a new and, we will hope, chastened body.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Trouble in Breathitt—Hager Will not Pay—Hargis Bailed—Smith Mystery Cleared—Killing a Mystery.

TROUBLE IN BREATHITT:—A threatened fight in Breathitt blew over last week with the withdrawal of all charges against the members of both the Callahan and Deaton factions. The trouble was started by the Deatons who got out a lot of warrants against the Callahans. The latter retorted in kind, and at one time both were in Jackson with arms, and entrenched and there was danger of a bloody fight. Finally friends arranged a compromise, and had all warrants withdrawn. Both factions then left town, but there is no telling how long the truce will last, as both are very bitter. This has led to a movement started by the Lexington Herald for abolishing Breathitt Co., and distributing its territory among the surrounding counties, hoping that they will be able to keep the lawless element in order. There seems to be more hope in the movement started in Jackson for the enforcement of the law. There are several hundred members already, and they are planning to work hard, and have the promise of help from the judge.

HAGER WILL NOT PAY:—Judge Hager has declined to pay the shortage caused by the stealing of Judge Boone, one of his appointees. He says the state will have to get its money out of the banks that cashed the forged checks.

HARGIS BAILED:—Beach Hargis has been released on \$25,000 bail and will soon go to Hot Springs, Ark., for a short rest. When he returns he will settle in Irvine, he says, and will not go back to Jackson. It is pretty generally expected that he will be acquitted on the next trial.

SMITH MYSTERY CLEARED:—W. E. Smith, the State University student who disappeared from Lexington, last September has finally turned up at his sister's home in Owensboro, Ky. His sudden disappearance caused much comment as it was that by the majority of those interested that he had been accidentally killed by other students in a practical joke.

When he appeared a week ago he told a fantastic story of being kidnapped by some hairy men who took him to a cave and kept him prisoner until he cleverly outwitted them and escaped. Altho as one daily says "the history of the case reads like fiction," the reader is not inspired with admiration for the hero since he finally told his brother that he left school simply because he was afraid of being hazed.

KILLING A MYSTERY:—Mrs. Anna Major of Buena Vista, near Danville, was shot down in her home on the night of Dec. 30. She was surrounded by friends and the shot came from outside the house. No clue has been found to the assassin, but it is thought the bullet was intended for some one else.

DR. MATTHEWS KEPT:—An attempt by Dr. Matthews, who has been doing such excellent work as president of the State board of health was stopped by Gov. Willson, who refused to accept the resignation and induced Dr. Matthews to withdraw it.

MARSHALL ATTACKED:—U. S. Marshall Henry Waddell, who has been in charge of the troops at Stearns for the last few days, was attacked by three masked men last Thursday. He was painfully bruised, but not seriously injured.

NO PRIZE FIGHT:—A single reformer managed to prevent the prize fight in Lexington, after the local officials had been "fixed" and the promoters thought everything was safe. Prize fighting is against the law, and the fight could not have been pulled off in any of the larger cities, but the men thought they had worked the officials of Lexington, to the disgrace of the city. The single reformer's action shows how much can be accomplished by one man with the right behind him.

Eugene W. Chaffin of Chicago, who may be remembered as the Prohibition candidate for president, opens a manifesto to his supporters by declaring that the Christian religion on November 3 was struck the hardest blow in our country's history. President-elect Taft is the incarnation of the liquor traffic," and so on. Is this gentleman clothed in his right mind?—Springfield Republican.

IN WASHINGTON

Congress Meets Again After Vacation—Aid for Italy—Message on Secret Service.

Washington, D. C.
Jan. 4, 1909.

After a week of great dullness Congress will meet again on today for the real work of the session. The first business will be to take up the matter of relief for the earthquake sufferers in Italy, and the second to consider the President's answer to the question as to what he meant by his reference in his annual message to the secret service men.

Pres. Roosevelt, with his usual foresight and strength, has gone ahead with relief measures without waiting for Congress, and already two ship loads of provisions have been sent to Italy by the Navy Department, and other relief plans have been started. The battle ship fleet which is now at Suez on its way back from the trip around the world, has received hurry up orders, and will be at Messina in a few days, ready to land 5,000 men, if they can be used, and will have provisions and hospital supplies in large quantities. While a great deal has been done there is no doubt that there will still be a large measure of relief which the Americans can give, and it will be much more prompt because of the President's action. There is no doubt that Congress will for once drop its fight on Mr. Roosevelt and approve his action in this case, and it is expected that it will vote about \$800,000 for use in relief work.

The matter for the secret service will probably be ground for renewing the fight, however. Pres. Roosevelt, in his reply, will say that there was ample grounds for his remarks, and at the same time declare that they were not intended to reflect on Congress as a whole but only on certain members. He will cite official records and other documents to show that some of these men were really afraid of the secret service, and had reason to be, and he will show instances where the administration of justice, and the punishment of criminals, have been seriously hampered by the new law. He will not go beyond this unless Congress forces him to do so. There is some hope that a few of the cleaner men in Congress will make the investigation a real one, and that before the fight is over the government will be so strengthened that there will be less trouble in punishing lawbreakers. This will only happen if a few Congressmen get a hard jolt, however, so it is hardly likely to come about.

The past week has been the most quiet since last summer. Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, the President's daughter, had a narrow escape from being run over the other day, but was not injured. The President gave up his usual New Year's holiday to work on earthquake relief plans, and there has been considerable commotion here over the situation in China. Otherwise there has been no activity, and nothing has been done at all affecting the people of this country.

On New Year's Day the usual general reception was held at the White House, and the President shook hands with 6,053 persons.

The Hon. Don C. Edwards Congressman from the Eleventh District of Kentucky, who went home shortly before the holidays, is expected back here Tuesday.

BENTON DESERVES IT

Circuit Judge J. M. Benton of the Winchester, Richmond, Nicholasville district was renominated, as every one believed he would be. Mr. Hays his competitor, is a clever gentleman, but he made his candidacy ridiculous when he based his appeal for democratic votes upon the ground that Judge Benton had failed to "call down" Governor Beckham at a banquet for something that was construed by some one as a criticism of Senator McCreaty.

Mr. Benton has made an excellent record as a judge, especially in the many Hargis trials that came before him, in marked contrast with the "side-stepping" that has characterized so many Kentucky courts that dealt with various phases of Breathitt county outlaws.

It is likely that the Republicans will not nominate a candidate against Judge Benton.—Lexington Leader.

Two Ways of Paying Debt.
There are but two ways of paying debt; increase of industry in raising income, increase of thrift in laying out.—Carlyle.

Willie's Shoes

By Byron Williams



It's funny how a feller's shoes gets all worn out in places. Pa scolded a little and ma said: "It's awful how he raves! He's never still from morn till night, and shoes is shoes, I'm thinkin'!" "We'll have 2 git sum wooden ones," said Uncle William, winkin'.

So father looks them over good and sea 2 ma: "I'd send 'em To Henry Higginbotham's. He will not charge much I mend 'em." But I ain't got no other pair and mother said to "leg it!" "And wait inside the shop," said she, "until the man kin peg it."

I all barefooted by the stove and watch the feller do it. He has a finger thing that's wet and runs the leather through it! And then he nails them on the soles and takes sum pegs that's wooden And drives them in the holes he makes, as easy as a puddin'!

And next he trims the soles all 'round and puts sum black'n' on 'em And sews the holes with waxen thread and says fer me to don 'em. "You tell your pa," says he 2 ma, "the charge is even money." And I go stomping from the shop a feelin' awful funny!

Then I kin walk on GLASS and NAILS and slide—oh, just as easy! But my across our cellar floor where it is kinda crazy! But, say—I ain't no time a-tall till they are worn in under— "Why don't they make good shoes?" asks pa, "like them I wore, I wonder?"

THINGS TO THINK OF

If you intend to do a mean thing wait till tomorrow. If you are to do a noble thing do it now, now.—Dr. Guthrie.

Make it easy to do right for yourself and everybody. Make it hard to do wrong for yourself and everybody.

Ho doeth well, who doeth good to those of his own brotherhood; He doeth better who doeth bless the stranger in his wretchedness; yet best, oh! best of all doth he who helps a fallen enemy.

All service ranks the same with God; there is no last nor first.—Erowning.

BUSINESS MEETING

The Union Church held its annual business meeting and dinner Saturday, Jan. 2. About two hundred and twenty-five sat down to the bountiful dinner prepared by the ladies of the church. At the business meeting which followed reports from the officers showed advancement in all departments. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

Ass't pastor, The Rev. Howard Hudson. Clerk, L. V. Dodge.

Treas., T. J. Osborne. Supt. Bible School, Jas. A. Burgess. Ass't Supt., Will C. Gamble. Trustee, Dr. P. Cornellus. Deacon, Samuel Hanson. Chorister, Ralph Rigby. Organist, Miss Winifred Campbell. Officers not mentioned are the same as last year.

The financial statement of the clerk follows:

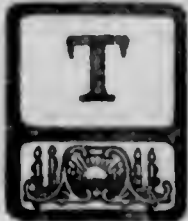
Collected on subscriptions	\$1,291.61
Miscellaneous collections	89.79
Benevolences	271.91
Among the expenditures were:	
Evangelist expense	\$59.29
Fuel	57.56
Light	47.57
Janitor	59.85
Cleaning and current repairs	106.55
Gas machine and building	201.60
Cement walk	51.10
Cash on hand	75.72
Sunday school attendance, including Home Department and Cradle roll, 220	
Sunday School collections	\$138.63.

L. V. Dodge, clerk.

Furnivall's Chippendale Mystery

By George F. Butler and Herbert Hsley

Chairs Figure in a Complex Detective Problem Which Is Brought to a Head by the Famous Physician.



THE Northbrook Downs chief of police and the detective jumped from the trolley car and hastened up the wide and beautiful driveway which led to the J. B. Towne mansion. At the door they were met by Mr. Towne himself and ushered into a room at the rear on the ground floor.

"Be pleased to sit down, gentlemen," he said, "and in a few words I will lay the case before you." He was a large, stoop-shouldered man of 60, clean-shaven, with grins, light eyes, a fishy, nervous upper lip, a voice rich with good living, and a peremptory manner which, however, he could change at will into an appearance as winning as he pleased. He was very amiable and courteous now, and the officers, on this their first personal meeting with the city magnate, were ready to declare that his reputation belied him, and that, instead of being the harsh, cold-blooded, and grasping monster general opinion represented him to be, he was mild-mannered.

"I do not wish to confide what has occurred to a telephone," he continued, "and so asked you to call upon an unknown errand. The fact is—" He hesitated, coughed, and then went on: "But let me begin at the right end of the story, at the beginning. You noticed, of course, as you came along that there is a high wall around my premises. It is of stone up to a height of seven feet, and above that and overtopping it is an impenetrable English thorn hedge, which is four feet higher, making a practically impenetrable protection for these grounds of eleven feet in height. The gates, which are lofter even than that, are always locked at night, and the porter's lodge is right beside them. Nobody could enter that way unseen by him. The house itself is wired throughout with a burglar alarm, which rings in the dining room with a din that can be heard even to the limits of the park, and to raise a window or open a door, at least any of those which are locked, after we are secured for the night would be to set this gong clanging. The door to this room is always locked. It is, as you can see, the curio room, full of valuable articles, and is thrown open but rarely. I carry the key to it on my person constantly. The three windows are wired with the alarm and all are double locked. Yet last night somebody got in here and took away five very valuable Chippendale chairs. Mind you, this was no small parcel, to be tucked under the arm or into the pocket, but five good-sized chairs, which would furnish a load for a wagon. And this—" he stepped forward and with a dramatic gesture drew the screen aside, "this is all we have to indicate how the thing was accomplished."

For days the local police worked upon the mystery, using every art known to detective annals. Eventually, however, they called in Dr. Furnivall.

"Come in," said Mr. Towne, who was rubbing his eyes and looking confusedly around, as if he were just awaking from a sound sleep. A maid entered and, with great agitation in her manner, spoke a few words to her master in a low-toned voice. Mr. Towne turned to Dr. Furnivall.

"Doctor," he said, "my sister, who is bed-ridden, heard your ring and thought it was her own doctor. For some reason she has taken a great dislike to him, it seems, from what the maid says, and fell into hysterics as soon as she heard the bell, crying out that she wouldn't see him. She is in the fit now, and I wish you would see what you can do for her."

"Willingly," Dr. Furnivall answered, starting at once to follow the maid, who led the way rapidly to an upper chamber. Ten minutes afterwards, as the detectives were questioning one of the servants, the maid reappeared with a request from Mr. Towne that they could come with Mr. Towne to the sick-room, and upon hastily complying they found the doctor with his spectacles in his hand confronting the invalid, who, sitting erect in bed, was staring into his eyes, yet with a look of deep abstraction on her face, as if her vision were turned inward rather than outward, and busy with the images of her own mind alone.

"Why, that's the first time she has sat up for—" began Mr. Towne in astonishment, but the doctor raised his hand for silence, cutting him off.

"Will you please repeat, Miss Towne," Dr. Furnivall said to the patient, "what you have just told me, the reason why you dislike your doctor?"

She was a very slight woman, of 40, with weak eyes and a pallid skin, which, however, flushed faintly as she commenced in a mechanical voice:

"I became acquainted with Dr. Fawcett—"



"I WAS JUST IN TIME TO SEE DR. FAWCETT TAKING ONE OF THE CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS THROUGH THE WINDOW."

papers, in which he claimed to find and bring together soul-mates. I sent for him, and he said it was through hypnotism that he worked, and that I must submit my mind to his in order to accomplish results. I allowed him to try several times to put me to sleep, but he did not succeed. I felt not the least bit of influence from his suggestions. He said it was because I antagonized him in my thoughts, and that I must give my mind wholly up to his—that is, I must believe in him and his power, no matter what he did. He said that even if I should see him apparently commit a murder I should distrust my own eyesight, knowing that it would be impossible for him to do a wrong of any kind. Until I reached that state of trust, he said, my desires would never be satisfied, but should be as soon as I had attained it. So yesterday I pretended to fall asleep beneath his hands, held my eyes fast shut even when he pricked me with a pin on the arm, though it hurt me a good deal, and drew long, deep breaths as if I were really unconscious. Presently I realized that he had left the room, but I expected him back immediately, and so lay quite still, hoping that somehow he would be able, now that I obeyed him so implicitly, to bring me my future husband. But after a long while I heard a noise that frightened me, for it came from the curio room beneath my own, and I knew my brother was away and would be furious if anybody should go in there in his absence, especially my doctor, whom he disliked greatly, and instantly I felt the conviction that it was the doctor. I forgot that I was sick and had been unable to leave my

bed for so long a while and sprang up, threw on a wrapper and ran down stairs. I had no consciousness of any pain or difficulty in walking. My mind was filled with a horror of I knew not what. I was one great fear all over. I flew to the curio room and was just in time to see Dr. Fawcett taking one of the Chippendale chairs through the open window to an automobile which stood in the driveway outside, a very large touring car. The day was rainy and rubber blankets were attached to the seats. He covered the chair with one of these, and as he raised the edge to thrust it in I saw that the car was loaded with furniture, under the blankets. I was on the point of crying out when it occurred to me that Dr. Fawcett was merely testing my trust in him. If I failed in that trust I should fall in my soul-search. So I returned to my room and again simulated sleep. In a few minutes he returned and, commanding me to awake, said that at last he was satisfied with my progress, and that all that was required was to clear the way of any materialists so that my affinity might appear. He said that the way was blocked by two dark persons who seemed in his visions to reside near a gate, a porter and his wife, he said. They must be called away. I mentioned our porter and he told me to order him and his wife to some distant part of the place, on some pretext or other, and I did so, sending a maid to them. Then he left me, declaring that now my affinity would surely appear. But he did not come, and after awhile I realized with humiliation that I had been duped, that the doctor had stolen the chairs, which were very valuable, and taken

them away. I shivered with horror of what would happen if my brother should find it out, and out that my doctor, against whom he had warned me, had done such a thing. As he was the only stranger who had been here that day, of course he would be suspected as soon as the theft was discovered. I must send this auspicious astray. Again I ran down to the curio room, but now it was locked, and I saw that Dr. Fawcett must have had a false key. I wrapped the first heavy thing I could find in a cloth to deaden the sound of breaking glass, went outside, broke the window, raised it and got back safely to my room. I knew my brother would not be home until late at night, and probably would not look into the curio room at all before retiring, merely making sure, as he always did, that the door was fast. Then the next morning he would think the theft was committed in the night. When the bell rang just a while ago I could not bear the thought of meeting again that man who—"

Dr. Furnivall turned his eyes from her to the infuriated brother and she stopped speaking at once.

"Don't be harsh with her," the doctor whispered. "She is disoriented, not herself, and no more to be blamed than a lunatic. Get a good doctor for her. The fact that she can walk when in excitement is hopeful."

The Northbrook Downs chief of police recovered the chairs and captured the thief, just as he was taking a steamer for Europe. But the disgruntled officer never was satisfied with this disposal of the case. It was another man, that he wanted.

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CHIEF SAYS HOUSE MISUNDERSTOOD

Message to Lower Branch on Secret Service.

BIG STICK FALLS ON FOUR

Champions of Provision to Limit Scope of Investigators Are Raked Over the Coals by Roosevelt—Federal Sleuths Defended by Executive.

Washington—President Roosevelt's big stick crashed down upon the heads of Representatives Tawney of Minnesota, Smith of Iowa, Sherry of Kentucky, and Fitzgerald of New York, when the executive sent a special message to the house of representatives, berating those champions for being champions of the successful move to place limitations upon the scope of the secret service.

The president also declared that the interpretation of the house of the secret service clause in his last message was misunderstood, and had there been any evidence which would point to the necessity of an investigation of members, such evidence would long ago have been turned over to the proper authorities.

The message was in answer to the resolution transmitted from the house in which the representatives asked for evidence upon which Mr. Roosevelt based his statements that the "chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men."

For the Ananias Club.

"I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against congressmen nor against any member of the present house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any matter as to which the federal government has jurisdiction, action would at once be brought, as was done in the cases of Senators Mitchell and Burton, and Representative Williamson, Herriman and Briggs, as different times since I have been president. This would simply be doing my duty in the execution and enforcement of the laws without respect to persons. But I do not recall it as within the province of the duties of the president to report to the house 'alleged delinquencies' of members, or the supposed 'corrupt action' of a member in his official capacity.' The membership of the house is by the constitution placed within the power of the house alone. In the prosecution of criminals and the enforcement of the laws the president must resort to the courts of the United States.

"In the third and fourth clauses of the resolution it is stated that the message of my words is that the majority of the congressmen are in fear of being investigated by secret service men' and that 'congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in passing the resolution,' and that this is an impeachment of the honor and integrity of the congress. These statements are not, I think, in accordance with the facts."

Misunderstood, He Says.

"This allegation in the resolution, therefore, must certainly be due to an entire failure to understand my message. 'The resolution continues: 'That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the 'chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men.' This statement, which was an attack upon no one, still less upon the congress, is sustained by the facts."

"If you will turn to the Congressional Record for May 1 last, pages 5523 to 5599, inclusive, you will find the debate on this subject. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Smith of Iowa, Mr. Sherry of Kentucky, and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York appear in this debate as the special champions of the provision referred to. Messrs. Parsons, Bennett and Driscoll were the leaders of those who opposed the adoption of the amendment and upheld the right of the government to use the most efficient means possible in order to detect criminals and to prevent and punish crime. The amendment was carried in the committee of the whole, where no votes of the individual members are recorded, so I am unable to discriminate by mentioning the members who voted for and the members who voted against the provision, but its passage, the journal records, was greeted with applause. I am well aware, however, that of any case of this kind many members who have no particular knowledge of the point at issue are content simply to follow the lead of the committee which had considered the matter, and I have no doubt that many members of the house simply followed the lead of Messrs. Tawney and Smith."

Secret Service Is Defended.

After soundly remonstrating with Representatives Tawney, Smith, Sherry and Fitzgerald for their stand at the last session in favor of placing limitations upon the duties of secret service operatives, the president set about to defend the operations of that branch of the federal government and declared that the scope of the department should be extended wide in criminal and civil matters might be brought to justice and that there might be no unjust discriminations. He also pointed out numerous instances where the powers of the department had brought justice upon the heads of criminals and cited cases within the memory of the present administration. Mr. Roosevelt also declared that none of the members of the house had ever been investigated as set forth in various allegations, the gist of which was appended to the message.

Asks Reversal of Action.

Concluding, the president said: "In conclusion, I most earnestly ask, in the name of good government and decent administration, in the name of honesty and for the purpose of bringing to justice violators of the federal laws wherever they may be found, whether in public or private life, that the action taken by the house last year be reversed. When this action was taken, the senate committee, under the lead of the late Senator Allison, having before it a strongly worded protest from Secretary Cortelyou like that he had sent to Mr. Tawney, accepted the secretary's view; and the senate passed the bill in the shape presented by Senator Allison. In the conference, however, the house conference insisted on the retention of the provision they had inserted, and the senate yielded."

"The chief of the secret service is paid a salary utterly inadequate to the importance of his functions and to the admirable way in which he has performed them. I earnestly urge that it may be increased to \$5,000 per annum. I also urge that the secret service be placed where it properly belongs, and made a bureau of the department of justice, as the chief of the secret service has repeatedly requested; but whether this is done or not, it should be explicitly provided that the secret service can be used to detect and punish crime wherever it is found."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



A NATIONAL PERIL.

Consumption of Liquor in America Is Appalling.

The wine product of the world is now four billion gallons annually, of which the United States produces 50,000,000 gallons. In addition to this we produce more than 150,000,000 gallons of fermented liquor and distilled spirits and import 18,000,000 gallons more. We consume two billion gallons of spirituous and malt liquors and wine annually. In New York city alone more than a million dollars a month is paid for license to sell liquor by the 10,000 hotels, saloons and clubs which dispense it. The acreage of grapes for wine production in the United States is steadily growing and is now 350,000. In these vineyards, with their incident wine cellars, plants, warehouses, stock, etc., \$100,000,000 capital is invested. Remember, this is for wine alone. Last year the federal government's revenue from liquor taxes was about \$270,000,000. These are staggering figures and they indicate that the consumption of liquor is not decreasing in our country. None can estimate the influence of this gigantic traffic upon our national, state and municipal politics and our homes and social life. Yet there is an awakening and protest in nearly every state of the union, in which men are joining irrespective of political affiliations. Those who are financially interested in the liquor business are viewing the movement with alarm and evidences of a great battle in the near future seem abundant.

The lips of a nation are dechided by streams which flow from my fountains of uncleanliness; and surely the streams of strong drink in our own country, carrying on their surface hundreds of thousands of men to the depths of human degradation and the awers of death, are contaminating wherever they are running. The morality of a nation starves when that nation feeds its finances upon any baneful sin. The innocent suffer with the guilty and are forced to pay tribute money when vice compels the support of institutions created through vice and crime.

Isaiah knew that the ruluuous root of the godless spirit of his age was drunkenness, and hence he thundered against it. He knew the effect of intemperance and its kindred sins upon the tone of the nation—making the heart fat, the ears heavy and the eyes blind to truth and beauty. America has not yet, thank God, become as unclean as was the Israel condemned by Isaiah; but eternal vigilance against the encroachments of the forces of ruin is the price of our liberty. The Ephraimites gave a mocking answer to Isaiah and refused to listen to Jehovah's word through the prophet. The nature of strong drink has not changed and the warning is as much needed to-day as it was when the drunkards of Ephraim "erred in vision and stumbled in judgment."

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Ohio Stands True to Her Fight on the Saloon.

Ohio, where the Anti Saloon league had its start, is not to be outdone by states where the crusade against the saloon is younger. If Indiana and Illinois have a county opposition law, so has she, and her people are using the mighty weapon which has been put into their hands. On September 29 12 counties voted on the local option question and every one went "dry." Three hundred and ninety saloons which have enjoyed the right of fattening off the wealth of the people were abolished and must close their doors on the first of the year. Sixteen counties have thus far voted on the question under the provisions of this new law, and every one of them has voted right. There is no sign that the "wave of fanaticism" is abating in Ohio.

Prohibition a Success in the South.

The chief of police of Atlanta states that during the first six months of prohibition it has cost \$5,000 less than usual to run his department, and that there has been "general good order and fewer complaints for want of necessities of life."

Of similar interest is the report of the chief of police of Birmingham, Alabama, who recently telegraphed the following reply to a request for information from Houston, Tex.:

"Decreased arrests, general crime 33 per cent; drunkenness decreased 80 per cent; building increased 25 per cent; prisoners in county jail, one-half number of one year ago. Prohibition is prohibiting."

Wine-Drinking on Decrease in England

"As a slight indication of the gradual revolution which has been taking place in the drinking customs in England since the early wine-drinking days, may be cited the fact stated by the earl of Heshborough, in presiding at the annual meeting of the Gordons hotels at the Hotel Metropole, in London, recently. There was no doubt, he said, that the wine bill of the average hotel visitor had decreased for some time past, and was continuing to decrease. Compared with ten years ago the company's receipts from the sale of wines had fallen 50 per cent. In value, the greater part of the decrease having occurred in the last two or three years."

Midwinter MILLINERY never more CHARMING



A NEW DRESSY GAGE MODEL

THE Easter bonnet is a bagatelle in comparison with the headgear fashion evolves for winter time. No airy arrangement of straw and flowers at this season ekes out the price charged for the milliner's ingenuity; but substantial velvets, furs and costly ostrich feathers sum up a total that makes even the milliner's skill but an item. This year, for the poor husband's further undoing, have been added gorgeous gold and silver blooms that cost a pretty penny, a perishable rose cloth of gold often outdistancing a durable ostrich tip in price.

Such a craze is there for these huge gold and silver roses that, fast as the makers can turn them out, the shops cannot supply the demand. Fresh relays are eked out to pacify the clamoring of store buyers, and everywhere one meets the baffling information: "We are just out of gold roses, indeed," or, "We are expecting more silver roses to-morrow morning."

Flower hat trimmings always make their appearance at the very height of cold weather, just as winea seem to suit Mme Fashion's fancy in the last sultry days of August. The very contrast of the biting wintry winds with the fragile blossoms, however, seems to lend spice to the choice of flowers for midwinter wear. In fact, the frost seems to have an amazing effect on these winter flowers, for they grow to mammoth proportions, some of the huge chiffon roses measuring not an inch less than a foot across.

The illustration shows the latest dressy Gage model, just now so popular.

VOGUE IN SEASON'S COATS.

Are Slightly Narrower Than Those of Last Winter.

The coat is slightly narrower than those of last winter across the shoulders at back. The fronts are double-breasted, fastened with huge buttons of brilliant set in a composition like platinum.

The revers, which are quite broad, are made of old blue satin, that very good looking tone that comes in so many fabrics. These are slightly embroidered with a heavy silver thread forming bees. The long sleeves are without fullness, each fastened tightly at wrist with a button of brilliant, and finished with a frill of old lace.

The blouse that rises above this high-waisted skirt is built of gray flannel in the coarse round mesh that is fashionable. It is draped over thin silver gauze, and shows a round gulmpe and stock of Mechlin lace. Its sleeves are long and tight, made of tulle wrapped around the arm.

Here and there are embroidered silver bands, and there is one large one where the bodice tucks under the skirt of center front.

LATEST IN COLLARS.



The new Parla "Hull Dog" collar, showing the how to be worn at the back or the side.

Quickly Adjusted Shields.
A girl who has theories on the evils of plumed shields will not use the tiny safety ones sold for that purpose. She compromises by not sewing in her shields after each washing, but hooks them in.

A small, non-rustable hook is sewed on the corners of each shield, and an eye to correspond on the proper place on the armhole. The preliminary sewing takes only a few minutes, and is much easier than fastening a shield with needle and thread each time it is changed.

DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 10, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 2:1-21. Memory verses, 2-4.

COMMENT.—"I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of Truth."—John 14:16, 17.

TIME.—May 27 or 28, A. D. 30, on a Saturday or Sunday morning. The day of Pentecost, 50 days after the Passover at which Christ was crucified. The modern Whitsunday.

CONNECTION.—Ten days after the last lesson, the Ascension, were spent in prayer and waiting.

PLACE.—Jerusalem. Perhaps the oft-mentioned upper room; perhaps one of the rooms in the temple courts.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Three outward manifestations of the Holy Spirit's presence.—V. 2. "And suddenly." As they were praying. So the lightning breaks forth suddenly from the cloud, but the electricity that prepared for it had been gathering silently for hours. (1.) The "sound from heaven" (its source) "as of a rushing mighty wind." More clearly in the revisions, "as of the rushing of a mighty wind." It does not say that there was any wind, but only a sound as of a wind. No "whirlwind shook the building." The audible sign filling the room announced the power represented by it as doing the same. —Prof. Hovey. "It (the sound) filled all the house," and was heard beyond its walls by the multitudes (v. 6).

(2.) V. 3. The manifestation to the ear was followed by its manifestation to the eye. "Cloven tongues," not each tongue cleft into two parts, forked, but "the fire was in the form of tongues which distributed themselves over the company, a tongue settling upon the head of each one." —Ruckman. "Like as of fire." It was not real fire, as an organ of destruction, but with the appearance and brightness of fire, like that of the burning bush which Moses saw.

(3.) The third manifestation was through the gift of tongues.

The Significance of the Symbols of the Spirit—the Symbol of the Wind.—The Greek word, as the Hebrew word, for "spirit" is the same as that for "wind," which is a natural metaphor to represent the spirit. Jesus himself so uses it in John 3: 8.

1. It is an invisible power of which no one knows "whence it cometh or whither it goeth." But you cannot tell the causes, which are beyond our reach. Even to-day, when we have daily reports from the weather bureau, no one knows where and when a storm will arise. We see the storm and its direction, and can tell with great probability to what place it is going and when it will get there. But for beginning and end we know not whence it cometh nor whither it goeth.

2. But we recognize it by its effects, in sound, in music, in force, in life.

3. It is essential to life.

4. It is all-pervasive.

5. It is very powerful. The air is so powerful that even fine dynamite splits against it on one side crushes the rocks on the other. The other day the air from an explosion of dynamite swept away nearly a whole village.

6. Yet it is very gentle and delicate, breathing around the rose, and gently touching the little child.

The Symbol of the Flame and Light.

—1. It is mysterious in nature, ineffably glorious, everywhere present, swift winged, undefiled, and undefinable.

2. It represents the healing power of the Holy Spirit, changing night into day.

3. It expresses this purifying power. It is a disease destroyer, a refiner of gold.

4. It symbolized the comfort, warmth, cheer, fresh life, joy, peace, which the Holy Spirit imparts.

5. Fire is the symbol of intense energy and zeal. The Holy Spirit fills the soul with glowing enthusiasms and unconquerable energy and zeal.

6. Light convulses the world of dust, of dirt, of a thousand evil things unknown in the darkness. For example, a ray of light in a dusty room, and Tyndall's ray through the glass tube, showing seed germs that no other process could make known. So the Spirit convulses of sin, of the evils in the heart.

The truth of this lesson applies to boys and girls as well as to adults. It is said of the boy Jesus that "the grace of God" was upon him, while he "waxed strong, advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." John the Baptist also was filled with the Holy Spirit even from his birth.

Children need the Holy Spirit to help them to be good, and enable them to be disciples of Jesus.

The gift of tongues was an indorsement of the command to disciple all nations, an inspiration to obey it, and a pointer to the means. "The human tongue, illuminated and sanctified by fire from the inner sanctuary, was about to be the instrument of the gospel's advancement."

The Transformation of the Apostles.—One effect of this gift of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles was a wonderful change in them. It was almost a transfiguration experience.

This is the power we need for our own growth in grace, and in every good word and work.

The great need of the church is a fuller reception of this power of the Holy Spirit. We are too cold, too afraid of deep feeling, too conventional, not too practical, but too inclined to let our practice of good works be barren of love and devotion.

TOGA IS FOR BURTON

FORAKER AND TAFT OUT OF OHIO SENATORIAL FIGHT.

ACT FOR PARTY HARMONY

Representative Now Has No Opposition for Seat in Upper Branch of Congress—Statement by President-Elect's Brother.

Columbus, O. — Definite announcement was made from his headquarters yesterday that Charles P. Taft had withdrawn from the senatorial race "in the interest of party harmony." It was also stated that the Hamilton county delegation, the backbone of the Taft strength, would be delivered to Congressman Theodore E. Burton, thus insuring his election as the successor of Senator Joseph B. Foraker.

Foraker Quits Also.
Later in the day Senator Foraker issued a statement formally withdrawing from the senatorial fight.

Gov. Harris, Gen. Ketter and former Lieut. Gov. Harding, the minor candidates, followed suit promptly, leaving Burton alone in the field.

This denouement, brought on, it is said, by President-elect Taft's advice.



Theodore E. Burton.

to his brother, makes Congressman Burton the assured victor and fore-shadows Senator Dick's defeat for reelection in 1911 and a contest two years hence between Taft and Foraker for Dick's seat.

His Candidacy Misunderstood.

Mr. Taft issued the following statement:

"My candidacy from the beginning seems to have been misunderstood. I have been represented as urging my own personal ambition at the expense of Republican harmony and success. The imputation is unjust, but that is of no moment now. The cause of it shall exist no longer. I yield the personal ambition for the accomplishment of better and more important things.

Stiffens Senatorial Ambition.

"I have been a sincere and consistent Republican all my life. I have served my party and the people of my community as a member of the legislature of Ohio and of the congress of the United States. It was my privilege to be one of those who nearly 40 years ago in the general assembly of this state stood for the authority of party judgment as formed in public sentiment and expressed in party caucus, when John Sherman was sent to the senate of the United States.

OKLAHOMA BANK ROBBED.

Bandits Protect Selves with Bullets and Barbed Wire.

Muskogee, Okla. — Five robbers dynamited the bank at Wellston, Okla., east of here, early Wednesday, and after exchanging many shots with the citizens escaped with \$5,000. No one was hurt.

The robbers, heavily armed, rode into Wellston after midnight. They erected a barbed wire barricade around the bank and while some members of the gang went to work on the bank safe others stood guard. The citizens were soon up in arms and a lively exchange of shots with the robbers followed. The robbers, however, were well armed and protected and for two hours they stood the citizens off while their comrades worked on the bank's vault.

Fourteen Years for Ruef.

San Francisco.—Abraham Ruef, former political boss of San Francisco, was sentenced Tuesday to 14 years in the state penitentiary at San Quentin. Sentence was pronounced by Judge William F. Lawlor, who presided over Ruef's trial on the charge of bribing a member of the Schmitz board of supervisors in the award of an overhead trolley franchise to the United Railroads. The trial, which ended with a conviction on December 10, was one of the most celebrated in the history of the city.

Ohio Murderer Pardoned.

Columbus.—Gov. Harris issued his annual New Year's pardon to Kenneth A. Blake of Scioto county, who murdered a farmer of the name of Rolley. Blake had served 15 years and was an old soldier.

Rich Cattleman Found Murdered.

El Paso, Tex.—Frank Evans, a wealthy cattleman, was found dead near Hinchita, New Mexico, Friday morning. His head had been split open with an ax. James Keeney had been arrested.

1955 Berea College 1938.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studios to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$3.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Southern Educational Association was held this year at Atlanta, December 29-31. Considering the large territory within the boundaries of the organization—fifteen states—the attendance seemed less than might have been expected; doubtless distance and expense kept many away. Not a few whose names were on the printed program failed to respond when called. The rank and file of teachers were not present, the leaders of education were; and the program thruout was an able one.

The personnel of the assembly was of a high and scholarly order. The per cent of those who had reached or passed life's meridian was larger than in a similar gathering in the north. There was, accordingly in the papers a maturity of thought and in the discussions a judiciousness which made them unusually suggestive and practical. They treated for the most part some one of the various phases of popular education now crowding to the front in the southland, the normal high school, farm schools, industrial, normal, preparatory; the college and university. Some forms of these schools are new and experimental; their several advocates realized that they are pioneers and must proceed with caution if they are to "win out" in securing the favor of the public. Much emphasis was laid upon the practical side, "Corn roots are better for a boy than Latin roots," oracularly declared one speaker. But that depends upon the far off ultimate product, whether whiskey or wisdom!

For the first time in its history, it was told, the Association put upon its program the topic of negro education and gave it the prominent place it deserves. The session was one of the liveliest, and most interesting of them all. President Meserve of Shaw University, Dr. Jones of Hampton Institute, the agents of the Jeanes Fund and of the Stater Fund, Chancellor Harrow of the University of Georgia, and Dr. Phillips, Superintendent of schools at Birmingham, Ala., Ex-Governor Northern and Governor Hoke Smith were principal speakers. It would seem that some misconceptions and misunderstandings must have been removed. All agreed that the negro must be educated and that the foot of the educational ladder must rest securely on the ground; but there was difference of opinion as to how high up he should be encouraged—or allowed—to climb. The prevailing sentiment was to saw the ladder square off just below the ninth rung! But this was by no means unanimous. The politicians are both men of fine presence and natural orators. They took radically different views of both the race problem and its solution. Ex-Governor Northern eloquently pleaded for exactly equal educational advantages for both races,—just so far as each could take it. He is an orator, broad-visioned, facing the future, an optimist, a Christian. Governor Hoke Smith claimed it all wrong to encourage the negro to hope for leadership; that he can be trained, but not educated; that in ante-bellum days the slave could do things better and had a better character than his descendant today. He, too, is an orator, but narrow-visioned, facing the past, a pessimist, a pagan.

The general situation of education in the south-land is most encouraging. New legislation is being enacted. Authoritative supervision is being centralized in the state and county superintendents. The "county high school" is on its way,—has already arrived in not a few counties. Farm schools and trade schools are meeting with much favor and may win for themselves a permanent place. The rising tide of material property spends some of its force in lengthening the school term and in increasing meager salaries. State legislatures are making most generous appropriations for the institutions under their care. Northern benevolence still finds its way to and consecrated use in the Christian academy and college. The income from various trust funds, such as the Jeanes, the Sage, the Carnegie and others will wisely strengthen all this work where most needed.

Southern educators realize their responsibilities in this critical time. Their policy for the next few years will determine the trend and destiny of education for many decades.—Genoel.

FOR MARRIED MEN AND OTHERS

"Why I Would Not Marry My Husband Again" is the title of an article in a recent number of the Ladies Home Journal.

If all the husbands, and all the men who are ever going to be husbands in this broad land, were to read and digest the things set forth in this article, there would surely ensue a most tremendous boom in domestic

happiness and a slump in the divorce market.

The woman who tells the story starts out by saying she has been married thirty years; that she and her husband probably live as happily as the average married couple, and that she expects they will go down the years together till death breaks their bond.

"But," she says, "if I were a young woman and knew as much as I do now, I would not marry my husband again."

Then she tells why she would not. Confused, here are the reasons. Read them ye married men, and ye who will some day take wives:

Because her husband did not manifest affection for her after marriage, but let her take it for granted.

Because, instead of waiting upon her in the little household matters, he allowed and expected her to wait upon him.

Because he made her ask him for every nickel she got to spend, and account afterward for what she had done with it.

Because he was less polite and less courteous to her than any other woman of his acquaintance.

Because he often "shut her up" when she wanted to talk with him by taking no interest in what she said, or by mumbling at her from behind a newspaper.

Because he smoked to excess, filling the house with the stale odor of bad tobacco.

Because he never complimented her on her dress, her cooking or her housekeeping.

"Oh!" you may say, Mr. Husband, "no wonder she wouldn't marry again. He's a pup!"

No, he's not. He's just the ordinary, selfish, self-satisfied husband, perfectly ignorant of the longings and the needs of a woman's soul, and miserably unaware of his ignorance.

How about you, who think him a pup? No answer.

Do you ever give your wife more than one kiss at a time? Do you make love to her as you did when you were winning her. Or do you think it would be silly?

Do you frequently tell her how pretty she looks; how well some new gown becomes her after she has worked on it for days; how good a meal has been set before you? Do you?

Do you give her a regular allowance out of your salary, or do you dote her a dollar or a five-spot when she asks for it?

Do you talk with her evenings about the little things she wants to tell you about—the little things for her daily life that she wants to talk over with you because you have elected yourself to be her comrade and companion and chum? Do you?

Do you in every detail of daily life do every service you can for her?

Answer to yourself and decide whether your wife would have any particularly good reason for marrying you if she had it to do over again and knew you as she has learned to know you in the years since you married her.

Concludes the writer of this interesting article:

"A woman in love is the most tractable creature in the world. Why, then, can the man not keep her in love? That he does not even try to do so is the common history of wedded life."

True—absolutely true—and what a commentary on the folly and the stupidity, as well as the selfishness, of man.

For sometimes the wife does not go patiently along to the end carrying her heart full of sorrow as the to-be-expected portion of matrimony. Occasionally she says I'm tired. There's nothing in this. You can go your way and I'll go mine.

And then Mr. Husband wakes up and realizes too late that he has thrown away the most precious thing in this world to any man—a woman's love and devotion.—Louisville Herald.

Material in Battleship.
In a 14,000-ton battleship there are about 13,200 tons of steel, 400 tons of copper, 140 tons of nickel, 140 tons of lead and ten tons of tin.

A Literary Race.

The correspondents of most Welsh newspapers and magazines are tinworkers, colliers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, tailors, farmers and others in similar humble walks of life. And many of the articles which come from the pens of these men are worthy of wider circulation than is possible in the Welsh language.—London Western Mail.

The Blazers of New Paths.

Hines out to the darling souls who scorn to walk in the old ruts, who carve out new paths for themselves and leave them broad and open for others to follow in their footsteps. These are the ones who have the right kind of conceit, the conceit which is appreciated and brings its own reward.

HOW DID YOU DIE?

(Edmund Vance Cooke.)

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce
Or a trouble is what you make it,
and it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only how did you take it.

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The har' or you're thrown, why the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts;
It's how did you fight—and why?

And though you be done to death, what then?
If you battled the best you could
If you played your part in the world of men
Why the Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce
And whether he's slow or spry
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts
But only how did you die?

THE TOWN OF NOGOOD.
My friends, have you heard of the town of Nogood,
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the Wallowflower fair,
And the Sometimeorother scents the air,
And the soft Goeasys grow?
It lies in the valley of Whatisthense,
In the province of Letherslide;
That tired feeling is native there,
It's the home of the reckless Idont-care,
Where the Giveupts abide.

It stands at the bottom of Lazyhill,
And is easy to reach, I declare.
You're only to fold up your hands and glide
Down the slope of the Weakwill's toboggan slide.
To be landed quickly there.

The Collegebred fool and the Rich-man's heir
Are plentiful there, no doubt.
The rest of the crowd are a motly crew,
The town is as old as the human race,
And it grows with the flight of year.

It is wrapped in the flag of idlers' dreams,
Its streets are paved with discarded schemes,
And sprinkled with useless tears.
With every class except one in view—
The Foolkiller is barred out.

The town of Nogood is nll hedged about
With the mountains of Despair.
No sentiment stands on its gloomy walls,
No trumpet to battle and triumph calls,
For cowarda lone are there.

My friend, from the dead alive town of Nogood
If you would keep away,
Just follow your duty through good and ill,
Take this for your motto, "I can't I will!"

And live up to it each day.
—W. E. Penney in New Haven Reg.

NOTHING LIKE SYSTEM.

(Shelby Record.)
The recent "doings" at Frankfort in which Judge Boone was shown up as a systematic thief, are arguments in favor of what Mayor Clarence Woods, of Richmond, has intended for a long time. A new system of book keeping in municipalities, as well as in the State, should be adopted.

Under our present system it is absolutely impossible to keep track of the transactions that occur in which cities, towns, or the State itself may not be defrauded if the officers are dishonest. We were in our County Clerk's office the other day and County Clerk Black showed how easy it is for a clerk in his office to cheat the Commonwealth, if he were so disposed. He showed us his license book, in which there is a stub and the blank licenses. The applicant for license pays his money and the blank is filled and delivered to him. His license may be for something for which he pays as much as two hundred dollars. In filling the stub, the clerk may write that the license was for something else, and the charges for same much less. The clerk settles by what the stub shows, and he can pocket the difference. Since Judge Boone's speculations have been exposed, maybe Mayor Woods' arguments will be listened to.

MAIL ORDER MENACE

How the Cash Retail Trade Is Being Drawn Cityward.

THE LURE OF THE CATALOGUE

Amazing Growth of Big City Concerns That Drain the Country of Money Which Should Be Spent at Home. How the Evil May Be Combated.

In Maxwell's Tinsman are the following remarks on the mail order business by Richard Hamilton Hyrd:

It is a recognized fact that the retail business of the country villages and the large towns, for that matter, is being destroyed. Year by year the once prosperous merchants are being forced to the wall—driven out by the mail order business. And this is taking place in face of the fact that the population and purchasing power of the country districts are ever on the increase.

What is the matter?
The mail order houses are drawing the cash retail trade from its natural channels to the cities.

The growth of this octopus has been phenomenal. From a jellylike idea—without form—an experiment fifteen years ago, it has grown to proportions that threaten the extermination of the retail country merchant.

An idea of the way the money of the people is being drawn into this mail order trade can be had from the reports of some of these houses.

A certain mail order house of Chicago which began with a few thousand dollars fifteen years ago now carries a capital stock of \$5,000,000 and has arranged to increase that stock to \$10,000,000. It does a business of \$5,000,000 a month and earns a net profit of \$3,000,000 a year.

Like the patent medicine business, the mail order business depends on the gullibility of the general public. Thousands of people every week send in their hard earned cash to some mail order house in payment for goods that could have been bought cheaper at their home store.

Why do they do it? It is owing partially to the desire of the average person to be humbugged and partially to the effect of persistent advertising. The mail order house sends out its attractive literature to every family in the country. In this literature, composed of well illustrated catalogues and cheap magazines known as mail order papers, the goods are set out in the most attractive manner. It is tempting bait, and the fish bite.

All of these millions come out of the legitimate trade of the country merchant, the man who has invested his capital, built himself a home and been active in building up the town, with the expectation that he would be allowed to do a legitimate business in a legitimate way. He is entitled to the trade of his town and the country adjacent. He pays his taxes and contributes to the support of the community.

That community owes him a reciprocal duty—the duty to give him the preference of trade, everything else being equal. This is the theory of all organized civilized communities, beginning with the family and going on up through every organization to that of the state. Home protection from foreign robbers is the first duty of every good citizen. If the village and town life that has grown up under natural laws of trade is to be maintained the retail business must be preserved against the unfair inroads of the mail order business.

And this can be done only by organization and education. Let the people know the facts about the mail order business, and the offerings on the altar of credulity will grow beautifully less.

An Example Worth Following.

The Country Club of Ware Cross was recently organized at Waycross, Ga., for the purpose of securing an organized movement for improvement, says the Good Roads Magazine. Each member of the club pledged himself to plant 210 trees of some sort so that they will take root this winter and have them ready for transplanting along the public road closest to his home next fall. Among the members is Judge Warren Lott, chairman of the board of county commissioners, and he has promised that the county will have the trees planted next fall by the gang and replant those that die each year. It is figured that 210 trees will plant a mile on both sides of the road. John W. Greer of Waycross has been pushing the movement.

Notable Example.

Brookline, Mass., a "village" of 20,000 inhabitants, noted for its magnificent homes and still more for the extent and value of its public improvements, is a notable example of what may be accomplished in civic improvement. The same people are at the head of public affairs until death renders a change necessary. It is one instance where direct legislation and the referendum have worked to perfection. It has been a common occurrence for public officials to hold office continuously for from thirty to fifty years, one man having been city clerk for just half a century.

Why Si Sighed.

"I wonder why Debaw & Brown don't paint their store?" Si Jenkins sighed.

"They'd do it sure if in the town they took the proper sort of pride." Then Elias straightway went and mailed an order to a city store. And that's why D. & B. have faded. To please him on the painting score. —T. Sapp, Jr.

Seneca on Fortitude.

To win without danger is to win without glory. You are a great man, but how am I to know it if fortune gives you no opportunity of showing your virtue? You can judge of a pilot in a storm, of a soldier in a battle. How can I know with how great a spirit you could endure poverty if you overflow with riches? How can I tell with how great firmness you could bear up against disgrace, dishonor and public hatred if you grow old to the sound of applause, if popular favor cannot be alienated from you and seems to flow to you by the natural bent of men's minds? How can I know how calmly you would endure to be childless if you see all your children around you? I have heard what you said when you were consulting others. Then I should have seen whether you could have consoled yourself whether you could have forbidden yourself to grieve. No, no, I beg you dread those things which the immortals gods apply to our minds like spurs. Misfortune is virtue's opportunity.

Sympathy For the Brave.

A wounded soldier, young and good looking, was in a hospital in Philadelphia during the civil war. Enter a lady. "My poor fellow, can I do anything for you?" Soldier (emphatically)—No, ma'am, nothing. Lady—I should like to do something for you. Shall I not sponge your face and brow? Soldier (despairingly)—You may if you want to very bad, but you'll be the fourteenth lady as has done it this morning.

The Plucky Earl of Berkeley.

A story of highway robbery which excited me when I was a boy was that of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, who died in 1810. He had always declared that any one might without disgrace be overcome by superior numbers, but that he would never surrender to a single highwayman. As he was crossing Hounslow Heath one night on his way from Berkeley castle to London

Against the Lightning Rod.

A long time ago a member of the Dutch Reformed church in Poughkeepsie made this protest against a proposition to buy a lightning rod for the church: "We've been to great deal droubles and great deal expense to build a house for God Almighty, and now if he's a mind to dunder on his own house and burn him up, let him dunder den! I shan't vote for de dunder rod!"

La Rochefoucauld on Love.

Love, like fire, must have continual movement. When it ceases to burn and fear, it ceases to exist.

The reason why lovers are never weary of being together is because they are always talking of themselves.

Coldness in love is a sure means of being beloved.

The more we love the nearer are we to hate.

Women who love, more easily pardon great indiscretions than little inabilities.

It is impossible to love a second time what we have once really ceased to love.

He Liked the Family.

Governor Chubbomb P. Jackson of Missouri married five sisters. After one wife had been lost and appropriately mourned he espoused another, and he kept his courting within a narrow circle of his own relatives, for he rather liked the family.

The venerable father of these girls was almost deaf, and when the governor went to this octogenarian to ask for his surviving daughter the following conversation ensued:

"I want Lizzie!"

"Eh?"

"I want you to let me have Elizabeth!"

"Oh, you want Lizzie, do you? What for?"

"For my wife!"

"For life?"

"Oh, yes! Just so, I hear you, boy!"

"I'm glad you do!" roared the governor.

"Well," slowly responded the veteran, "you needn't yell so that the whole neighborhood knows it! Yes, you can have her. You've got 'em all now, my lad, but for goodness' sake, if anything happens to that 'ere poor little gal don't come and ask me for the old woman!"

Jackson solemnly promised that he never would.

The Deadly Tongue.

The second most deadly instrument of destruction is the dynamite gun. The gun merely kills bodies; the tongue kills reputations and oftentimes ruins characters. Each gun works alone; each loaded tongue has a hundred accomplices. "The havoc of the gun is visible at once. The full evil of the tongue lives through all the years; even the eye of Omnipotence might grow tired in tracing it to its finality. The crimes of the tongue are words of unkindness, of anger, of malice, of envy, of bitterness, of harsh criticism, gossip, lying and scandal. Theft and murder are awful crimes, yet in any single year the aggregate sorrow, pain and suffering they cause in a nation is microscopic when compared with the sorrows that come from the crimes of the tongue.—William George Jordan.

Feeling Her Husband.

"What did you pay for that hat?" asked the first woman.

"Only 85 cents," answered the other woman.

"Your husband was delighted, wasn't he?"

"Oh, no. You don't think I would be so foolish as to tell him that I got a hat so cheap as that? He would be wanting me to wear bargain counter hats all the time."

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu, \$1.00
Cabbage, 3c per lb.
Apples, \$1.25 per bu.
Eggs per doz. 25c.
Butter per lb. 30c.
Bacon, per lb. 12-15c
Ham per lb. 15c.
Lard, per lb. 13c.
Chicken on foot per lb. 8c.
Hens on foot per lb. 8c.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Oats, 60c.
Corn 60c.
Wheat per bu, \$0.90.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 5/4x6x8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Jan. 7 1909.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 50 5 50
Beef steers 3 00 4 50
Fat heifers and cows 3 00 4 25
Cutters 2 00 3 00
Canners 1 00 2 00
Bulls 2 00 3 50
Feeders 3 00 4 50
Steekers 2 00 3 75
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 10 00 30 00
CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00
Medium 4 00 5 50
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—160 lbs and up 6 10
120 to 160 lbs 5 50
Pigs 4 60 5 10
Roughs, 5 50 down.
SHEEP—Best lambs 4 00 5 00
Culls 2 50 4 00
Fat sheep 3 00 down
Mess pork \$12 50.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11 1/2 and 12c, heavy to medium 11 1/2c.
Breakfast bacon, 15c.
Sides 10 1/2c.
Bellies, 13c.
Dried beef, 12c.
Shoulders 8 1/2c.
LARD—Pure tallow 11c; tub 11 1/2c; pure leaf, tallow 12 1/2c; flkins 12 1/2c; tubs 12 1/2c.
EGGS—Case count, 26c
BUTTER—Packing, 17 1/2c; creamery, 30 lb. tubs, 29c; prints, 29 1/2c.
POULTRY—Hens 3 1/2c; roosters, 4c; springers, 9 to 11c; ducks, 9c, young 8 to 9c; turkeys 15 and 16c; geese 6 1/2c, rabbits, 15c, squirrels, \$1.00.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.08 1/2.
OATS—New No. 3 white 53c; No. 3 mixed 52c.
CORN—No. 3 white, 65c; No. 3 mixed 63c.

The far market is now in full swing with the prospects that the demand will be equal to or better than the supply. Mink, skunk and muskrat are bringing somewhat higher prices. Red foxen, civet and otter are in very keen request. Lynx is scarce and higher. Raccoon and possum are selling to better advantage than they did a short time ago. These facts are for the information of farmers' sons who do trapping in the winter.

NEW MAIL ORDER CAMPAIGN.

While the business done by Sears, Roebuck & Co., the big Chicago mail-order house was about \$60,000,000 in the last year, and that of the numerous other leading similar concerns is also very large, the mail-order supply houses are not content, but are developing a new line of attack on the retail buyers scattered thru the country at large. The mail-order trade has been hurt considerably by the antagonism of the local merchants and now the big catalog houses are preparing to send an army of experienced salesmen right into the enemy's country, to try to get the farmers and others to patronize them. These salesmen are being specially schooled for the work. They will travel through the country carrying catalogs, samples of merchandise, etc., and will seek to get acquainted with the inhabitants and win their confidence and support. They will also undertake to encourage social betterment among the rural—population and, in short, ingratiate themselves with them in every way possible. This campaign will cost a mint of money, and it remains to be seen whether it will bring in enough to pay or not.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN 71

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

John Dean was in Richmond Monday attending to business affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Cade left Tuesday for Oklahoma where they expect to make their home.

Mr. L. L. Shadoin has been very sick for the past week and it is feared will have pneumonia.

Miss Therisa Johnson has completed her school in Rockcastle Co., and has arrived here to be in school during the winter.

A Baptismal service was held at the Baptist church Sunday afternoon, two young people being immersed.

Mr. Otis Laceyfield has been having mumps.

Miss Rita Gay has accepted a position in Wyoming to teach and expects to leave here in about two weeks.

Misses Bettie Lewis and May Harrison were the guests of Mrs. Marion Hill at her home near Kingston the first of the week.

Several of our town people went to Richmond Monday to attend County Court.

Mr. Richard Pigg has resigned his position as clerk in C. C. Rhodus' furniture store and has started out as a travelling salesman for a large firm.

Mr. Wm. Black and family have moved into a part of the house on Chestnut street recently occupied by C. L. Hanson. Mrs. Margaret Ogg and sister, Miss China Hudson will occupy the other part.

Mr. R. R. Harris and family left last week for Paris, Ky., to make their future home. Mr. Harris expects to run a hardware store there.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Logsdon have gone to housekeeping in part of Mr. G. M. Treadway's house and are at home to all their friends.

Mr. R. B. Porter of Caneyville is in town this week on business.

Mr. J. A. Lane of Clover Bottom was in town for a short time the first of the week.

Miss Helen Beck arrived this week and will be in school this winter term.

Mr. and Mrs. Speedwell Harrison came Monday from Valley View to enter their two grandchildren, Leonard and Fairy Ballard, in school for the winter term.

Miss Amelia McWhorter entertained a number of her friends at her home on Depot street Saturday evening.

Miss Ruth Todd left Sunday to return to her school work in New York State. Miss Ruth Putnam went Tuesday to Oxford, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Osborne started Saturday to return to their home in Chicago, and Mr. Ralph Osborne went Tuesday to Wheaton, where he will graduate this year, and Norman Frost went back to Oberlin Tuesday.

Judge H. C. Faulkner was in town Saturday night on his way to McKee, where court took up Monday.

A party of young people went out to Burdette's bungalow for a good time Saturday afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Porter were at home to the members of the Princeton Club and their friends from two to five Friday afternoon Jan. 1. The hostess was assisted in receiving by the President and vice-President of the club. The guests passed to the beautifully decorated dining room, where they were served cocoa and wafers by Mrs. Livengood and Mrs. Williams.

The Rev. W. C. Kelley, a former Berea student, sends his renewal to The Citizen from the First M. E. Church at Osmond, Nebraska. With it he also sends New Year's greeting to his Berea friends.

FOR RENT.
House on Richmond street next to Baptist church, 8 large rooms two halls, good barn, for particulars call on Mrs. Laura Jones, Corner Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE OR RENT
Forty-three acres of good land, 3 acres fine for tobacco, 7 acres meadow, 6 acres timber. Rest oat and corn land.
S. L. Williams, Berea, Ky.

WANTED.—Reliable, energetic man to sell lubricating oils, greases and paints in Madison and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Stetson Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED:—To hear from Sydaey Griffith or Sydney Gilliland or his heirs, last heard of in Virginia.
W. F. Champ, Executor of W. P. Griffith's estate.

FOR SALE
A good farm of about 50 acres two miles north of Berea. Plenty of wood and water. A bargain if sold at once.
H. K. Richardson, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE:—Seven farms, ranging from 50 to 370 acres. All good land, most all in grass. Some very good blue grass, good houses and orchards. Will sell on reasonable terms. One mile from Panola.
Robert Lakes, Panola, Ky.

PURE FOOD LAW.
For the information and guidance of the wholesale and retail dealers in oysters and others concerned.
Paragraph 1 of Section 4 of the pure food law of the State of Kentucky as enacted by the General Assembly of 1903 deems an article of food adulterated:

"If any substance or substance be mixed or packed with it so as to reduce, lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength."
Under this paragraph of the law oyster dealers of this State are warned that the addition of ice or water to shucked oysters constitutes an adulteration.

Jobbers and dealers receiving shucked oysters from packers should not accept them when ice or water has been added, and retailers are cautioned not to add ice to oysters nor to dilute them with water.

M. A. Scovell, Director, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
I have a good, well watered farm for sale, lying 2 1/2 miles northeast of Berea on the waters of Silver Creek. Contains 150 acres, be the same more or less—about 55 acres in timber, and a good lot of saw timber on it; the remainder of said land in a very good state of cultivation, fairly good fencing, about 175 rods of which is wire. Good comfortable dwelling house and good out buildings. Apply to S. B. Davidson, R. F. D. 1, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE.
One nice six room dwelling located in Panola, Madison County on the L. & A. R. second lot from church in a nice neighborhood, near good school. Large lot fronting Main St. Lot is 100 feet front by 300 feet in length. Good spring and house. Fair barn and all necessary out buildings. An ideal home for a pensioner, doctor or any one else. Price \$500. Please write at once or come and see for yourself as this will sell.
Fred Cox.

Both Are Needed.
The practical man and the visionary man will never agree with each other, and yet each is needed to make the world move.—Dallas News.

THE NEED OF RELIGION.
(By Theodore Roosevelt.)
Small, narrow, one-sided men, no matter how earnest, cannot supply leadership for the moral and religious forces which alone can redeem nations. They can do good in their own way, but the strongest are needed—men of marked personality, who to tenderness add force and grasp. Every great city calls with insistent longing for leaders able and willing to suffer and fight, to show fortitude and daring, to grapple with iron will and undaunted front the terrible evils that grow up where men are crowded together, where life is led under a constant and feverish strain and where great wealth and biting poverty jostle one another. The service can be rendered in the ministry, as I have known it to be rendered by Protestant clergymen and Catholic priests, aye, and by Jewish rabbis.

The fight for righteousness, the effort to realize the kingdom of God in this world is fraught with infinite hardship and risk, with the certainty of wearisome labor and discouragement, with danger to all who are feeble and faint hearted. It is because of this very fact that the best, the most resolute, and the most daring spirits should listen to the summons which calls them to the life of effort and conflict. Heroic deeds are to be done in this struggle, and we ask heroic men to come forward and do them.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184 Main Street.
Opposite Citizen Office

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Prof. Caffee has returned from his work in the mountains and is on hand for the winter's teaching.

New teachers who have arrived are Miss Latta-Adams of Cincinnati, Miss Ida M. Norton of Chautauque, New York, and W. S. Sackett of Lepsic, Ohio. Old teachers who have returned are Miss Ellen Raymond and Miss Leona Evans.

Misses Robinson, Eyer, Parker and others have returned from visits to friends during the vacation.

Mr. Will C. Gamble is back from a visit to his old home, and is accompanied by his father and mother of Alexis, Ill., who will be with him during the winter.

The Rev. Mr. Eccles of Osborne, O., came Tuesday to enter his son in school.

Prof. and Mrs. Pantkner have returned and are getting settled in the west end of the Rogers house.

WATCH OUT

There is an epidemic of burglary and sneak thieves throughout Central Kentucky. Every town or village in this section of the State is experiencing a series of depredations. The thieves have not yet struck here.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE FOLLOWING LINE OF GOODS

Ladies' and Children's
HATS, COATS, SKIRTS,

Queen Quality and R. J. R. Shoes

Underwear Hosiery Corsets

Dress Goods and Trimmings

Everything in Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel

MRS. S. R. BAKER,

Phone 123

Richmond Street Berea, Kentucky

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

STATEMENT

Of the Berea Bank & Trust Company at the Close of Business,
DECEMBER 31, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$130,455.06
Overdrafts	2,008.38
Due from National and State Banks	20,283.45
Banking House and Lot	18,339.42
Currency	11,541.30
Furniture and Fixtures	6,750.52
Current Expenses, Last Quarter	9,586.53
Total	207,935.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in Cash	\$50,000.00
Surplus Fund	9,211.18
Undivided Profits	9,846.78
Certified Checks	139,104.35
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	3.25
Total	207,965.56

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
County of Madison,

J. W. Stephens, Cashier of the Berea Bank and Trust Company, a Bank located and doing business in the town of Berea, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing report is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank, at the close of business on the 31st day of Dec. 1908, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and further says that the business of said Bank has been transacted at the location named, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State designating the 31st day of Dec. 1908, as the day on which such report shall be made.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by J. W. Stephens, the 31st day of Dec. 1908.
W. H. PORTER, Notary Public.
Commission expires March 12, 1912.

J. J. MOORE, Pres.

J. W. STEPHENS, Cashier.

CHAS. BURDETTE, Director

E. T. FISH, Director

Citizens here are saying that it was a serious mistake for the Court to have granted Hargis bond as his presence here at this time is liable to engender strife. His uncles who are his bondsmen are said to be contemplating the surrender of the defendant on his bond.

Young Hargis was arrested, disarmed and lodged in jail at dark tonight on the charge of drunkenness.

Make a good work bench this winter.

Use all last year's failures as guideposts for the New Year.

Put the tools where they will be the easiest to find, not the easiest to drop.

Men are a good deal like beans—they don't amount to much unless there's plenty of snap to them.

When cutting in the woodlot be careful to avoid injuring any of the smaller trees. They may be larger sometime. Care for them.

The hen sometime makes a big fuss about a small egg, but she keeps right on, day after day, doing her best at the one thing she knows.

Keep a diary; begin on the first day of the New Year and follow it up daily. You will be surprised how many things that are important to remember you will find stored away.

Have things gone wrong with you this past year? Now don't get discouraged and imagine you are going to wind up at the poorhouse. The new year is here, good things may be coming around the corner your way. Brace up; have nerve. Never forget that many a great undertaking has been wrought into success after a promise of failures.

From January Farm Journal.

Eyelids Do Much Work.

It has been estimated that the eyelids of the average man open and close no fewer than 4,000,000 times each year.

Optimistic Baltimoreans.

Conspicuously displayed in wholesale houses throughout the city are placards that read: "Make a noise now like an order." This style of sign serves as a follow up system of its predecessor, lately discarded: "We are advance agents of optimism—no calamity howlers here!"—Baltimore American.

Formation of Character.

Experience has proved that man has always been the creature of the circumstances in which he has been placed; and that it is the character of those circumstances which inevitably makes him ignorant or intelligent, vicious or virtuous, wretched or happy.

Sort of Flighty Prayers.

"I'm reckonin' dat we didn't keep very good time when we sung de hymns all together, and I reckon dat some of de prayers was sort o' flighty and not up to de top notch in grammar, but I'm believin' de Lawd heard dem jest de same and gin us jest de same chance to reach heaben."

"I sit down in de old rockin' cheer of an evenin' and think of these things, my friends, and den compare fifty years ago wid today. I jest makes my ha'r stand up to do it. I git so excited sometimes dat de old woman has to tell me to put my cold feet in de oven and drink hot catnip tea."

"Do two room cabla of half a century ago has become de six room flat of today. De pharceon floah am hiddean under tiger skin rugs. De two or three old cheers and de humble bed have been replaced by furniture fit fur a king. Oae of de lookin' glasses hangin' up costs mo' dan all we had in our cabins."

"Fur thirty years I hadn't a paase of glass in de winders of my cabla. I didn't see de need of it, and ag'in I sorter felt dat I wanted to giu de Lawd a free chance to look in at any time o' day or night. Today you couldn't git a black maa to lib in a bonse widout winders, and he wants

COAL and FEED BEST GOODS & PRICES

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Union Lock Poultry Fence
Squares, close mesh. The most serviceable fence on the market for poultry yards, orchards and gardens, and at no greater cost than netting. Write for catalog of fence for all purposes.
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Man's Greatest Weakness.
As long as men remain what they are and what they have been for centuries, a woman who is an able cook will have more chances to marry than one who is not. Unfortunately, men are disposed to look for beauty as well, and beautiful women are seldom good cooks.—Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam.

The Gardens One Enjoys.
I am rapidly arriving at the conclusion that the only gardens one enjoys are those belonging to our friends, and that all rhapsodies one reads about gardening in general are written over a blazing fire on tempestuous nights by people of exuberant imagination and no knowledge whatever on the subject.—Ladies' Field.

Suffering Ladies

are urged to follow the example of thousands of their sisters and take Cardui. Cardui is a non-mineral, non-intoxicating medicine for women. It is for sick, weak ladies, with sick female organs.

TAKE CARDUI
It Will Help You

It is a genuine, curative medicine, that builds up the female system and relieves female pain.

Mrs. M. A. St. Clair, of Eskdale, W. Va., writes: "Before taking Cardui, I had given up all hope of getting well. I had suffered for 3 years with my left side and was confined to my bed, so I took Cardui, and now Cardui has about cured my female trouble."

AT ALL DRUG STORES

NATIONAL FOREST FOR FLORIDA

FIRST RESERVATION TO BE
CREATED EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



LIVE
OAK TREE WITH
SPANISH MOSS.



GOOD REPRODUCTION
OF LONGLEAF PINE.

To Florida goes the distinction of getting the first national forest created east of the Mississippi river. President Roosevelt has just signed a proclamation setting aside and naming the Ocala national forest in Marion county in eastern Florida and another proclamation creating the Dakota national forest in Billings county, North Dakota. Inasmuch as the last named national forest is the first in North Dakota, the two proclamations add two more states to the list of those wherein land will be put under scientific forest administration. There are now 19 states, and Alaska, having national forests.

Before the creation of the Ocala, in Florida, the two forests in Arkansas, the Ozark and the Arkansas, were the easternmost national forests. Practically all the other national forests are in the Rocky mountain and the Pacific coast states. The Florida forest has an area of 201,450 acres, of which about one-fourth has been taken up under various land laws. It covers a plateau between the St. John's and Ochlawaha rivers and at no point is an elevation exceeding 150 feet above sea level obtained. The area is by nature better fitted for the production of forest growth than for any other purpose. Nearly all of the area, however, seems particularly well adapted to the growth of sand pine, which is even now replacing the less valuable species, and with protection from fire almost the entire area will in time undoubtedly be covered with a dense stand of this species. The longleaf pine, a much more valuable commercial tree than the sand pine, appears rather sparsely on this forest and is confined principally to the lower flat lands along the streams on the borders of the forest.

In addition to the pines and scrub growths, bald cypress, cabbage palmetto and tupelo gum, gradually changing to water oak, ash, elm, magnolia, hickory and maple are found bordering the numerous ponds and lakes which are scattered abundantly throughout the confines of this forest.

Fire has played a very important part in bringing about the present poorly forested condition of the Ocala, as year after year large fires have burned uninterruptedly over this tract, killing all vegetation and consuming the humus of the soil. Naturally protected portions which have not been subject to the flames prove positively, however, that the soil will rapidly respond to a little care tending and that the prevention of fires would eventually mean the reforestation of practically the entire area.

No sawmill operations have been conducted on the area included in the Ocala national forest. Turpentine by boxing is carried on over contiguous areas and through the careless and antiquated methods used the future pine crop of the adjoining region is greatly jeopardized. The soil is of little value for agricultural purposes and about the only crop which can be produced that will be of lasting value is sand pine, and with proper care and attention there should in time be a valuable forest of this species.

The new Dakota national forest consists of 14,080 acres in the Bad Lands region. It is located in Billings county and lies an equal distance between the Northern Pacific railroad on the north and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul on the south. Its creation is important for it means that an experimental field for forest planting has been secured in North Dakota, the least forested state in the Union, having only one per cent. of tree growth. The forest service expects to establish forest nurseries with the hope that in time to come the area may be reforested by artificial means. This feature is expected to prove a very good object lesson to the settlers, who, it is



FOREST OF PALMS
CABBAGE PALMETTOS.

hoped, will in turn plant windbreaks around their farms.

The forest is very open and for the most part contains a scattering stand of western yellow pine timber. Along the creek bed are found ash, hox elder, cottonwood, elm and birch. Cedar breaks are also found on precipitous slopes bordering the streams. Western yellow pine is the only merchantable species, however, on the forest and the average stand per acre is not over 2,000 feet. The reproduction of pine is fairly good wherever mature trees occur, but owing to the open condition of the forest and the dense growth of grass it is for the most part unsatisfactory.

There is but little timber that will be sold from the forest at the present time, since this area is very isolated, being surrounded on all sides by vast plains. Many homesteaders have in the past come to this forest for timber for logs to build their houses. Since the completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, Billings county is rapidly being settled, and while stock grazing is at the present time the most important industry, it is very probable that farming will become the most important industry within the next few years. It is very important, therefore, that the timber which now remains should be conserved exclusively for the use of the home builder.

At the present time there are but seven homesteaders within the boundaries of the forest, but all of the odd sections are alienated land being owned by the Western Land Securities Company. This company has been selling portions of their holdings during the past few years. Very little of the government land within the boundaries of the forest is suitable for farming purposes, since it is quite rough and broken and water is very scarce. It is the country outside of the forest which is now being taken up by settlers.

No sawmill operations have ever been conducted on the area. When the Northern Pacific railroad was being built a large number of trees were cut for railroad ties, and together with the logs which have been procured for house building by settlers, this is the only use which has been made of the timber on the forest. It is understood that the logs used in the construction of President Roosevelt's cabin, which now stands in the state capitol grounds at Bismarck, N. D., were obtained from the area now included in the Dakota national forest.

Gov. Burke of North Dakota is very much interested in this forest and thinks it will be of inestimable value to the people who live in the region where the forest is created.

Both of the new national forests, the Ocala in Florida, and the Dakota, will be put under administration by the forest service as soon as possible.

One-Eyed Mosquito.

Not a few Sarawak mosquitoes would be worthy of notice as being peculiar, but space forbids mention of more than one, *Oculeomyia sarawaki*. Like the monster Cyclops of fable, this mosquito is remarkable in being one-eyed. The insect was discovered a year or two ago by Dr. Barker, and the curator of the museum at Kuching considers this specimen must be uncommon, as he has never seen another.—London Standard.

EARTHQUAKES' AWFUL TOLL ESTIMATED AT OVER 200,000

Thousands Who Survived Quakes Dying From Exposure and Hunger—Half Not Yet Told.

LOWER PART OF REGGIO UNDER THIRTY-FIVE FEET OF WATER, WHILE THE UPPER PORTION IS A BIG HEAP OF RUINS.

STREETS FILLED WITH CORPSES, WHILE HUNDREDS OF BODIES HAVE BEEN WASHED TO SEA—PRISONERS RELEASED BY DESTRUCTION OF PRISON WALLS MURDERING THE INJURED AND ROBBING THE DEAD OF THEIR VALUABLES.

Rome.—Naval officers row at Messina estimate the dead at 125,000, and place the total deaths at 175,000. They do not state on what facts they base their estimate. The figures of this greatest of modern catastrophes have grown so steadily that the government is now prepared for any estimate. Conservative newspaper and government organs estimate the death total in Southern Italy and the northern coast of Sicily at 175,000. Some reports make the death total 200,000. One is as nearly correct as the other. No human will ever know the real extent of the cataclysm. Thousands of bodies have been burned or swept to sea. It will never be known within 10,000 of the real number who have perished. Certain it is that the earthquake, the tidal wave, the fire, the pestilence and then the second shock have combined to turn Italy into a vast charnel house, and to mark this in the world's annals as the greatest catastrophe ever recorded.

Foreigners Probably Dead.

The foreigners in Messina, Reggio and other of the destroyed towns, who have not yet been heard from, are in all probability dead, according to a statement that reached here from the "field authorities." These authorities say there is little hope that any one not yet heard from is still alive. This is believed to be particularly true of the Americans, who, with characteristic energy, would surely have reached some of the news-disseminating points by this time if alive. Thousands of inquiries have been sent to the authorities on the scene, who have made every effort to locate the persons sought, but comparatively few of them have been found. "This is a case of no news being bad news," said one of the government officials. What will add greatly to the anxiety of friends and relatives of these foreigners is the uncertainty that must surround their fate for days to come. It will be days before little more than the edge of the ruins is reached, and months before they are cleared away.

Coast a Huge Hospital.

Southern Italy and the north coast of Sicily are one huge hospital. After three days of Herculean effort the work of the rescuers is at last bearing appreciable fruit. Naples is the "giant ward" in this big hospital. It is expected 60,000 of the survivors will be landed in that city. Every family of the city has been taxed to the utmost, but so many injured and sick are being taken there that it is feared it will be impossible for the authorities to care for all. Public buildings, churches, school buildings, hotels and hundreds of private houses have been thrown open for the care of the sufferers. The hospitals were crowded to the doors with the first arrivals from the death zone. Scenes similar to those being enacted in Naples are taking place in every accessible town.

Despite the readiness of the cities to do all in their power, there is grave danger that medical assistance and food can not be given to many of the sufferers in time. Emergency cases are being treated in the streets of Messina and other stricken cities. The number in urgent need of medical treatment is roughly estimated at 100,000. Ten per cent. of this number, or 10,000, it is believed, will yet succumb to their injuries and the frightful exposure to which they have been subjected.

Death Total.

The government adheres to its estimate of 120,000 dead, and divided them as follows:

Messina, 50,000; Reggio, 40,000; Monteleone, 1,800; Santa Eufemia, 1,500; Bagnara, 1,000; Gazzi, 1,000; Palmi, 600; Seminaria, 400; other towns and country districts, 24,000.

The press estimates put the number all the way from 150,000 to 200,000.

It is conceded the best that can be done at present is simply to guess at the number. Reports of the large number who are in need of aid in Messina, Reggio and other destroyed towns, indicate that a larger percentage of the people escaped than would have been

possible if the highest estimates of the dead are correct.

It is estimated by some that the dead in Messina alone are 90,000, yet this number would mean that 70 per cent. of the population perished, and this is believed to be exaggerated. The same thing holds true with regard to Reggio, where estimates of the dead run as high as 60,000, which is virtually the entire population, not only of the city, but of the commune. The last census, in fact, does not give Reggio so large a population.

Die in the Ruins

Late reports from the rescuers say there is no longer any victims still alive in the ruins. During the first two days many were found suffering untold tortures in the wreckage, but three days of such torment have proved more than the strongest could bear. The latest reports show that death has mercifully put an end to their agony.

Numberless charred bodies have been found in the ruins, telling of deaths too terrible to contemplate. In many cases the bodies were but slightly burned, death refusing an early escape to the victims. The features of these were terribly distorted. The prisoners thus released began their work of murder and robbery. People imprisoned under the debris were killed outright that they might be robbed of their personal valuables. Corpses lying about the streets and ruins were mutilated that rings might be torn from their hands. Where others were digging in ruins for a crust of bread or scrap of meat to save their starving bodies, these fiends were digging for the corpses of more victims that they might rob. Brandishing bloody knives and singing songs of liberty, these ghouls are still making the work of the disaster itself tame in comparison, and rendering the fate of those who were killed even more preferable to those who escaped.

Reggio, Calabria (via Wireless from Cruiser Coast).—King Victor Emanuel Minister of Justice Orlando and Minister of Public Works Bertolini have arrived here aboard the cruiser Coastit. They found the lower part of the city under 35 feet of water and the upper part of the town simply one big heap of ruins. Not a building is standing in the city. An army dynamiting the city for a month could not have razed it more completely. The streets of the upper town are filled with corpses, while hundreds of the bodies of those who died in the lower part have been washed to sea, never to be recovered. The survivors are crazed. As the cruiser landed the shrieks and prayers of those still alive struck terror to the king and ministers. The remnant of the population was maddened with joy at the arrival of the cruiser, as it was the first communication they had had with the outside world since the first shock.

Apparently not more than 5,000 or 6,000, out of a population of 45,000 survive. Many of the inhabitants have fled to the hills, and it is, therefore, impossible to accurately estimate the dead here until the refugees return or the ruins are cleaned up.

Can Not Rebuild.

The destruction here, if anything, is more complete than in Messina, on account of the greater havoc wrought by the tidal wave. There is not a building in the town that can even be repaired. The old coast has been swept away, the lower part of the city greatly depressed and the sewerage system is completely destroyed. Rather than to rebuild Reggio it would be far cheaper to abandon the site and erect a new town.

The condition of the people here could not have been worse when the Coastit arrived. Sick, starving, maddened and maimed, they rushed to the improvised landing and fought savagely for the food that was brought ashore. Many had not had a bite to eat since the first shock.

Unless the survivors here can be removed within 24 hours there is certain to be a big death roll from disease, for the city is filled with the stench of decaying bodies.

Object Lesson in Saving.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 2.—John Gelmacher, a Chicago board of trade operator, gave a savings bank account with \$1 credited to each of 200 poor children, in order to give them an object lesson in the value of saving.

First Wedding in Executive Mansion.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 2.—The first wedding ever performed in the executive mansion at Topeka took place Friday when Miss Anna Hoch, the daughter of E. W. Hoch, was united to James W. Reed, of Chanute, Kan.

Evidence in Trunk.

Eufaula, Ala., Jan. 2.—John Newsom was arrested here on a charge of counterfeiting. A search of Newsom's trunk revealed moulds, dies and other material, together with a number of raised ten-dollar bills.

Received By Wilhelm.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The foreign ambassadors, including David Jayne Hill, and the newly appointed British, Japanese and Turkish ambassadors, were received by the emperor at the palace Friday.

THE TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM IN THE DAIRY

A Disease Which Is a Menace to a Most Important Industry—
By A. R. Ward, Veterinarian and Bacteriologist,
California.

Bovine tuberculosis is a menace that a stock raiser or dairyman can afford to ignore. There is no problem confronting agriculture to-day of more fundamental importance than that constituted by this disease.

The United States department of agriculture furnishes tuberculin free to health officials.

On account of the ease with which variations in temperatures are caused, it is important to keep the animals, that are being tested, under normal conditions. They should be fed, watered and milked as usual. Avoid as much as possible the violent handling of nervous cows in taking their temperatures.

Cattle suffering from any disease causing a fever (garget, "fox-tail abscess," retained afterbirth, etc.) should not be tested until the fever has subsided. If the cattle have been recently infected with tuberculin, a reaction within one month will be unreliable, and it is safer to allow six or eight weeks to elapse. Most authorities state that the test should not be applied to cows within four days of calving, or during the period of heat, for fear that these conditions might cause a rise. It is the usual practice

above 105.5 degrees Fahrenheit, the rise is frequently abrupt. This should usually occur between the eighth and the sixteenth hours. It should remain practically at a maximum for two hours or more and gradually subside.

When the temperature reaches 104 degrees Fahrenheit or more, and is maintained for some hours, the animal is certainly regarded as a tubercular, if no fever was shown before the infection. Erratic elevations of short duration do not indicate a reaction. The slight variations caused by the weather, the drinking of cold water, or the irregular handling in applying the test are as apparent in the temperature records of the non-reacting cows as in the others, and a comparison of the temperatures of the animals which show no indication of a reaction should be taken into account in interpreting the records. In case of doubt, the animal should be separated from the herd and re-tested not sooner than a month.

If a Large Proportion of the Herd Is Found to Be Diseased.—In this case if the reacting animals are valuable breeders, they may be isolated and kept for breeding purposes by removing the calves at once and feeding



Manner of Injecting Tuberculin.

to inject all animals, and take the above-mentioned conditions into consideration, and re-test if a rise in the temperature does occur.

This is preferably done in the evening, eight hours before the time of milking in the morning. The syringe should be disinfected by drawing it full of carbolic acid, emptying it, and then rinsing in boiled water before beginning the test. In addition to this, just before injecting each animal, dip the tip of the syringe in strong carbolic acid to disinfect it. Fill the syringe through the needle from the bottle of tuberculin, and avoid contaminating it with dirt. Set the burr on the piston rod of the syringe so that not more than the dose intended can be injected. The large numbered divisions on the syringe piston rod stand for cubic centimeters (cc.). The size of dose will be stated on the tuberculin bottle. The injection is usually made in the side of the neck where the skin is thin and loose. A fold of the skin is taken in the left hand, and the syringe point inserted in the pocket thus formed and the dose injected. When a cow is re-

them on milk of healthy cows, or on sterilized milk of their mothers. This is called the bang method, a procedure devised by Prof. H. Bang, of the Copenhagen Veterinary college. The method is as follows:

- (1) Test every animal in the herd with tuberculin.
- (2) Remove the reacting animals, and keep them isolated so that the disease can not be transmitted to the healthy animals, either by contact, by the attendants, or by the same feeding or drinking utensils.
- (3) Disinfect the stables to prevent transmission of the germs left by the infected animals.
- (4) Test the healthy herd with tuberculin regularly to detect any cases that may develop and remove such animals before they spread the disease.
- (5) Remove the calves from the diseased herd at birth and feed them milk from the healthy cows, or milk from the diseased cows which has been thoroughly pasteurized (heated to 185 degrees Fahrenheit).

As the sound herd is replenished the isolated cattle may, if desired, be fattened and killed, under proper inspection, for beef.



Tuberculin Test Outfit.

strained in a stanchion the position of the operator shown in our illustration insures the greatest security from interference or injury by the movements of the cow.

Take temperatures at about the eighth, tenth, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth and eighteenth hours after injecting, and continue in those cases showing a rising temperature. When an animal shows a rise above 102.5 degrees Fahrenheit, it is well to take the temperatures at more frequent intervals. In hot weather it is essential that the injection be timed so that the eighth to sixteenth hours will occur in the cool part of the day.

When the tuberculin is furnished by this station the temperature record sheets may be returned as soon as the test is completed, and an interpretation of the results will be made. In case of a reaction (indicating the presence of tuberculosis) there must be a rise of 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit or more above the normal temperature as determined on the preceding day. The interpretation of temperature record of the animals showing a rise of less than two degrees Fahrenheit requires care. The elevation of temperature usually comes on gradually, although in the more pronounced reactions, where the temperature goes

Three Best Farm Machines.—I consider the three best machines for the farmer to-day, writes a correspondent of Farm and Home, are the disk, that sows the grain and turns the earth all one way, thereby saving the farmer half his labor and doing the work better; the manure spreader, which saves labor and does better work, and the twine binder, which does the same thing. They are triplets that have never been duplicated on the farm. Of course, the threshing machine is also a special necessity, but that is a neighborhood machine instead of being for the individual farmer.

Remember Others.—"It is not possible to do good for others without doing good for ourselves; and it is not possible to neglect others without losing everything that makes life worth while."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For several weeks correspondence has been coming in days late. This causes us great inconvenience as The Citizen is published on Wednesday afternoon and copy that comes in late delays the paper.

We like to get letters on Monday but if it is impossible to get your correspondence in by that time Tuesday will do. Hereafter any letters that come in later than Tuesday will be held over till the next week for publication.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT—FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Crech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

PARROT.

Parrot, Jan. 3.—A social was given to the boys and girls Saturday night by Mr. and Mrs. Phoe Nichols. A pleasant time was enjoyed.—The Revs. Pearl Hacker and Dillard Parker have been holding a series of meetings at Mt. Zion. There have been few additions to the church to date.—Mr. Luther Gahhard and cousin Nora Price expect to enter school at Berea Jan. 6.—Mr. Phoe Hellard left today on a three months' drumming trip.—A series of meeting has just closed at Friendship today with seven additions to the church conducted by the Revs. S. E. Johnson and Wiley Baker.—Mr. R. Cornells' school closed at Letter Box Friday last with a nice entertainment. A large crowd was present. They had a large treat.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Jan. 4.—William I. Powell who has been very sick for the past two weeks is some better.—Miss Anna Powell and her brother Albert and Arthur McGuire and his uncle James Durham, will start to Berea Tuesday to school.—A subscription school will be taught at Cave Spring this winter by Mrs. Annie Hayes.—Owing to the non-arrival of a box in time for the 25, we had two Christmas trees one on Christmas day and one on New Year's day.—Lewis McGuire is building a brick chimney on his new residence on Pleasant Ridge.—Misses Elise and Martha Durham will attend school this winter.—Albert Powell and J. K. Baker of Berea visited at W. I. Powell's Sunday on their way to McKee.

ANNVILLE.

Annnville, Jan. 4.—Mr. R. E. Rader, one of our successful teachers spent the holidays visiting in the Blue Grass.—Mr. Jesse Trewitt has gone to Etawah, Tenn., where he will work this winter.—Old aunt Polly Cope is very low.—Mr. R. A. Johnson went to Breathitt County today on business.—Mr. Alfred Trewitt has sold his grist mill to Mr. Robt. Moore for \$300.—Miss Sude Johnson departed this life, Dec. 26, and was buried at the family cemetery near her home. She was a sufferer from consumption for several months. The family and friends have our deepest sympathy in her death.—Mr. Roy E. Rader began a subscription school here today with a good attendance.—A sad accident happened to one of our citizens, Mr. Ray Farmer was killed by a train on the L. & N. He was brought home yesterday and laid to rest in the family graveyard.—Miss Lizzie Johnson who has been very sick is convalescent.—Married Jan. 1st Miss Sarah Watson and Mr. George Davis at the home of the bride. Both are popular school teachers of this county.—The social given by Miss Lizzie Ingram and brother Henry was well attended and all reported a good time.—Mr. E. Pennington went to McKee today on business.

GRAY HAWK.

Gray Hawk, Dec. 30.—We are having some rain.—We had a nice Christmas tree at this place. The children had some nice recitations, and there were many presents exchanged.—Mr. Henry Rice was the welcome guest of Mr. J. B. Bingham this week. Mr. Rice is going to McKee to school this winter.—Mr. J. B. Bingham is hauling logs to the mill this week. He is going to refence his garden.—The Judd

brothers are doing a hustling business with their new saw mill at this place.—Mrs. Mary Bingham and daughter are planning to visit their sister, and aunt in the near future.—D. M. Ward is clearing a large new ground this winter.

NOTE.

Mote, Jan. 4.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. James Gilmore of Kingston died last week of fever.—Mrs. William Butler died last Wednesday morning of old age. She was eighty-five years old.—Mr. Williams of Kingston is very low. He is 94 years old.—Miss Nellie Lawson of this place has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Joe Lawson near Lexington.—Miss Ella Ballard has been visiting relatives at Williamsburg.—May J. Munday and Fannie Jackson went shopping to Berea last Monday.—Miss Jennie Evans of Brassfield is finishing her sister's school at this place as her sister has been sick for several weeks.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

CLIMAX.

Climax, Dec. 26.—Christmas passed off quietly, but several were drinking.—D. G. Rector has just returned from Kirksville and Richmond on a business trip for the Singer Sewing Machine Co.—Mr. Grant Smith had a candy pulling Thursday Dec. 24th.—V. S. York was in Wilde the 24th on business.—Jesse and Charley Forsythe are engaged in rail making for Isaac Rector and son.—E. M. Young of High Knob was in town the 26th.—Alfred Shepherd was in Berea on business the 24th.—V. S. York is building a three story brick house. He will complete it about Jan. 1st.

BOONE.

Boone, Jan. 4.—There was singing at Mrs. Mattie Coyle's Saturday night. Singing at B. B. Chasteen's Friday night.—Mr. T. S. Wren who has been sick is much better.—Revival meetings are being conducted at Red Lick church by the Rev. C. C. Wilson.—Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Fairview.—Miss Ida Wren is preparing to go to Illinois soon.—Mr. Cal Chasteen and sister Jennie will go Monday to Strait Creek to remain for sometime.—John Johnson who has been spending the holidays here will return shortly to Illinois.—Mrs. Mary Wren was the guest of Mrs. John Wren on Sunday.—Mrs. Tom Coffee of near Berea visited her parents here one day last week.—Sam Alcorn of Kingston passed thru this section one day last week.—Mr. James Cope visited relatives near Clear Creek Sunday.—Joe Levitt visited relatives in Madison Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Mattie Poynter made a business trip to Berea last Friday.—Mrs. Jess Wren visited her mother Mrs. J. B. Coyle on Sunday.—A. D. Levitt has gripped.—Mr. S. J. Moberly who has a disabled limb is some better.

ROBINET.

Robinet, Jan. 1.—Miss Maggie Coffey came home last Thursday from Richmond to spend Christmas.—S. B. Martin and Alex. Drew, Sr., visited W. H. Drew Christmas day.—Miss Maggie Gentry and Bob Deese were the guests of Mr. Jas. Mullins at Withers Christmas.—Abe Griffin gave a party Thursday night. All had a nice time.—Pete Vickers of Privett was in this part last week horse trading.—We are glad to know of James W. French and Milt Carpenter getting into business.—The making is about all the go in this part.—Circuit court will convene at McKee next Monday.—Preston Sexton is employed by Millard Drew, making ties.—Reht. Baker deputy sheriff was in this part Monday.—John Mullins of this town is candidate for coroner in Jackson County.—Good sound corn is selling at 65 cents per bu.—Miss Bettie M. Ledbetter has been low with heart trouble for the past week, but is slowly improving.—Leonard Medlock left here for his home near Maulden, Dec. 24th.—Theo. Pigg is in this part on business.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford, Jan. 4.—We are having very cold weather.—Mr. and Mrs. Bertie Parker of Crah Orchard have been visiting relatives here.—Ella Lake's school closed Dec. 24th with an entertainment.—Mr. J. C. Bullen called on Wm. Linville's boys last Sunday.—Miss Mattie McGuire of Berea has been visiting her sister Mrs. Annie Linville.—Mrs. Lucy White of Illinois is visiting her mother Mrs. J. C. Gulnn.—L. E. Hamilton who has been in Illinois for some time and who visited home folks thru Christmas returned Jan. 2d.—Some of the boys and girls from this part are planning to enter school at Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bullen and Miss E. E.

Lake visited J. W. Todd and family Saturday and Sunday.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Jan. 3.—The Rev. Thos. Smith and his family, Newt Ogg and his family, and Lucian Cade and wife left this week for Oklahoma where they expect to make their future home.—R. H. Soper and family were the guests of G. E. Brockman last Saturday night.—Mrs. G. B. Gahhard is on the sick list.—The widow Mahaffey moved from Wallacetown to a farm near Lancaster last Friday.—The Rev. Mr. Smith filled his last appointment at Wallacetown Jan. 3rd.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Dec. 30.—The Christmas entertainment at the Presbyterian church was a successful one with a Christmas tree, well loaded with nice presents for the children.—Palmer Scott is planning to enter Berea College again this winter.—The school at Vincent closed Christmas evening.—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Caudell are planning to visit relatives in Powell Co. this week.—Millard Botner has moved into his new dwelling on Smith street.—Charles Tackett and Bob Botner have returned from Hamilton, O., where they have been for several years.—W. P. Minter is erecting a new house on Tom Alley.—Dudley Wilson and Chester Flanery have enlisted in the U. S. army.

VINCENT.

Vincent, Jan. 1.—Plenty of rain and rough weather.—James Burns and family, George Botner and family, Everett Newman, and Meredith Burns left last Wednesday for Hamilton, O., where they will make their home.—Minter Day of Blake was in our parts last week buying cattle.—T. B. Venable of Vincent purchased a fine saddle mare from Minter Day a few days ago.—W. P. Minter of Travelers Rest was the guest of Ed Hurst thru Christmas.—Lucian Smith of Evlin, Lee County passed thru here Christmas day enroute to Travelers Rest to visit his sister, Mrs. Rose Botner.—Mr. E. B. Treadway of Pine Grove, Lee Co., visited his father Mr. P. S. Treadway Christmas.—Mr. H. H. Mainous of near Travelers Rest was at Vincent Friday on business.—Mr. Trigg Brandenburg and wife of Buck Creek were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Botner thru Christmas.—Daniel Turner of Buck Creek was the guest of William Combs Sunday.—W. H. Venable and family were the guests of Mr. Patrick Mayse Sunday.—J. C. Botner and Son, our general merchants, broke the record for sales thru the holidays they amounted to \$150 per day. There seems to be no panic in Owsley.

EVERSOLE.

Eversole, Dec. 30.—L. P. Gabbard and E. E. Gabbard went to Richmond to spend New Year's.—Misses Nettie B. McGaffie and Nellie Brownlee are going to teach a free school lasting four months. They are planning to teach in Mr. Eversole's store house until the college is ready for use.—Miss Carrie Callahan of Eversole is attending school at Booneville.—Bill Reynolds has returned home from Chaville where he has been working in square timber.—We are all glad to hear that Jonathan Wilson is better.—Mrs. Carolina Callahan is very ill with consumption.—Mr. Stephen Gabbard and family took Christmas with Mrs. Mary Gabbard, also Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Wilson and family all report an enjoyable time.—Miss Bertha Seaks of Major visited Belle Gabbard Friday.—Seabar Eversole and sister are planning to attend school at Buckhorn this winter.—Mr. Bill Eversole, Ben Gabbard and Bob Reynolds visited at this place during Christmas.—Miss Maude Reynolds of Booneville visited Belle Gabbard Friday and Saturday.—Miss Laura Treadway is planning to attend school at Flanery's Mission.—Young People's meeting at Mr. Eversole's store house every Sunday evening at 2 o'clock, young people invited.—Married of recent date Mr. John Callahan and Miss Lou Ellen Griffith both of Turkey Creek.

BLAKE.

Blake, Jan. 1.—A great many of our young folks are contemplating going to Berea College this winter.—W. A. Hoskins and S. A. Blake have just returned from East Bernstadt.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peters and W. M. Anderson were the guests of W. B. Roberts Saturday and Sunday.—G. C. Roberts and G. W. Hornsby were at Booneville last Monday on business.—The next thing you hear will be the Brewer Bros. mill whistle on the Hudson Fork.—W. M. Moore and Blaine Burch were at Blake today on business.

LAUREL COUNTY.

BONHAM.

Bonham, Jan. 4.—Mr. Lee Wyrlick is very low with consumption.—Mr. Harrison Jones has been very bad off for a few days but he is improving.—Mr. Jefferson Clitchen is building a new store house and expects to try

the goods business a while.—Mr. Jas. Clitchen has bought a farm near Bonham. He has been building some new houses and expects to move in a few days.—Mr. Joseph Clitchen and Miss Lizzie Weaver were quietly married Christmas.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, Jan. 4.—The Rev. Hugh Crank has been conducting a series of meetings at Mt. Carmel church for the past week.—The Rev. J. P. Metcalf of this place filled his regular appointment at Sacker Saturday and Sunday.—The literary society of this place is progressing nicely. The subject for debate last Friday night was, Resolved:—That the Indian has been more cruelly treated by the white people than the negro. The affirmative won. The subject for discussion next Friday is, Resolved:—That steam is a greater invention than printing.—Whooping cough is raging in this community.—Mr. J. A. Hunter of this place is conducting a singing school at present.—C. Clay's school closed Saturday with a nice entertainment and Christmas tree.—Ray Clay is home from Oklahoma.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, Jan. 4.—The Rev. Messrs Jones and Hensley are conducting revival services in chapel with much success. Prof. Cope has charge of the music.—The Sunday school is in a very flourishing condition. Miss Haagen regretted very much leaving her class to go to Berea to teach again in the Model schools.—The Methodists will hold revival services here soon.—Carmack, the drummer, spent Christmas with his family here. He tendered his friends a banquet Christmas eve.—Hugh White and Mr. Grathwell of Berea College spent the holidays here with the former's mother.—Henry Maggard a former teacher of this place is visiting his mother. He is now the leading dentist of Hazard.—Jas. and Alex. Clarkston are spending their vacation with their parents. The lat-

ter expects to return soon to the war department.—Misses Rebecca and Cera Smith have returned to their old home.—Ex-Judge Morgan has returned to his home in Leslie.—The public schools of this place closed with a most delightful Christmas entertainment. The chapel was beautifully decorated with evergreens.—Carmack, the drummer left with his daughter, Vernio whom he will enter in Berea College. The others from this place who will be in school there are Hugh and G. White, Ruth Wilson, J. Jowell, C. Clark, Lincoln Shell, J. Clarkston.—G. G. Hildard of Hooker was here this last week looking over the prospects for a winter school. Things were so unfavorable that he could not undertake the work.—Wm. B. Hornsby left to resume his studies in the Medical College of Louisville.—The Sacker school closed with a most delightful entertainment under the teacher, Lee Combs.—Millard Brown sold his horses and purchased a span of mules from Ex-Judge Morgan.—There seems to be good sale for stock of any kind.

ESTILL COUNTY.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Jan. 4.—After lingering for a long while with consumption, Miss Jeffy Crissman departed this life on Dec. 31st. She was a Christian girl and loved by all who knew her.—Mr. Banner Davis of Illinois is visiting his parents at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Campbell visited at S. B. Kelley's last Sunday afternoon.—Jno. A. Bicknell and wife went to Richmond Sunday.—Born to the wife of Jas. L. Bicknell a boy.—Miss Lillie Kelly of this place and J. Logston of Jinks will be in school at Berea this winter.—Miss Rhoda Land will enter school at Richmond on the 15th.—In spite of the thirty-nine gallons of whiskey set off at Panola, Christmas was very quiet at Locust Branch.—Miss McNeal of Laurel Co., has been visiting at D. W. Gentry's through the holidays.

STATION CAMP.

Station Camp, Jan. 4.—Mr. and Mrs.

A. S. Wilson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Moores.—Miss Sophia Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Click were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Reaves Sunday.—Mr. Taylor Arvine gave the young folks a party Wednesday night.—Squire Broughton and son of Moberly Station visited Willie Arvine of Wagersville from Friday till Sunday.—Mr. A. S. Wilson and family will soon make their home near Richmond.—Mr. Turner Kelly, who recently bought Mr. A. S. Wilson's farm here will succeed him in the goods business.—Married on the 31st, Mr. Dan Flynn to Miss Ada Cox.—The young people had a very pleasant social at the home of Wm. A. Scrivener's Friday night.—Mr. Lewis Marcum is a new resident of our town located on Center St.—Mr. Joe Edmonson the principal business man of our town has gone to Hamilton, Ohio. He will be greatly missed.—Mr. John Richardson of Jinks, gave the young folks an entertainment Saturday night.—Mr. Lonnie Gum left last Monday for Hamilton, O., but returned Saturday having gone as far as Panola.—Misses Rosy and Ninie Arvine and Messrs. Jno. M. Arvine and Walker Young of Station Camp returned last Monday from a visit on Paint Lick.—Miss Bettie Neland of Wisemantown has been visiting her cousin Miss Myrtle Alcorn recently.—Tom Alcorn has moved into the house with G. A. Park for the year 1909.—Bill Edmonson, formerly a resident of our town has moved near the mouth of Red Lick.—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Gum spent Sunday with Dr. J. F. Scrivener and family.—Thos. Daniels of Hamilton, O., spent the holidays with relatives and friends of this place.—Weeley Winkler will soon return to Berea to school.—Jas. Sparks and H. Kidwell passed thru our town last week with a large number of fat hogs. They are paying \$4.50 per hundred.—The farmers are doing quite a lot of plowing thru this section.—Jonah Wagers of Richmond was on Station Camp last week looking after his logging interest.

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- No. 5.—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barlow. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

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Breathitt County—Andrew Bowman, Abbot.
Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry B. H. H. H.
East Kentucky—Tallita Logsdon, Haysport; James R. Lane, (edar Grove) Irvine; Sallie M. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rice Station.
Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tischer, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Beige, Hugh; J. B. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Fair Gap; Miss Ida King, Glim.
Laurel County—O. P. Nels, N. Tompkins.
Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones Dryden.
Owsley County—J. G. Howlett, Travelers Rest.
Rockcastle County—Dan Ponder, Gentry; B. F. Sullivan, Level Green.

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